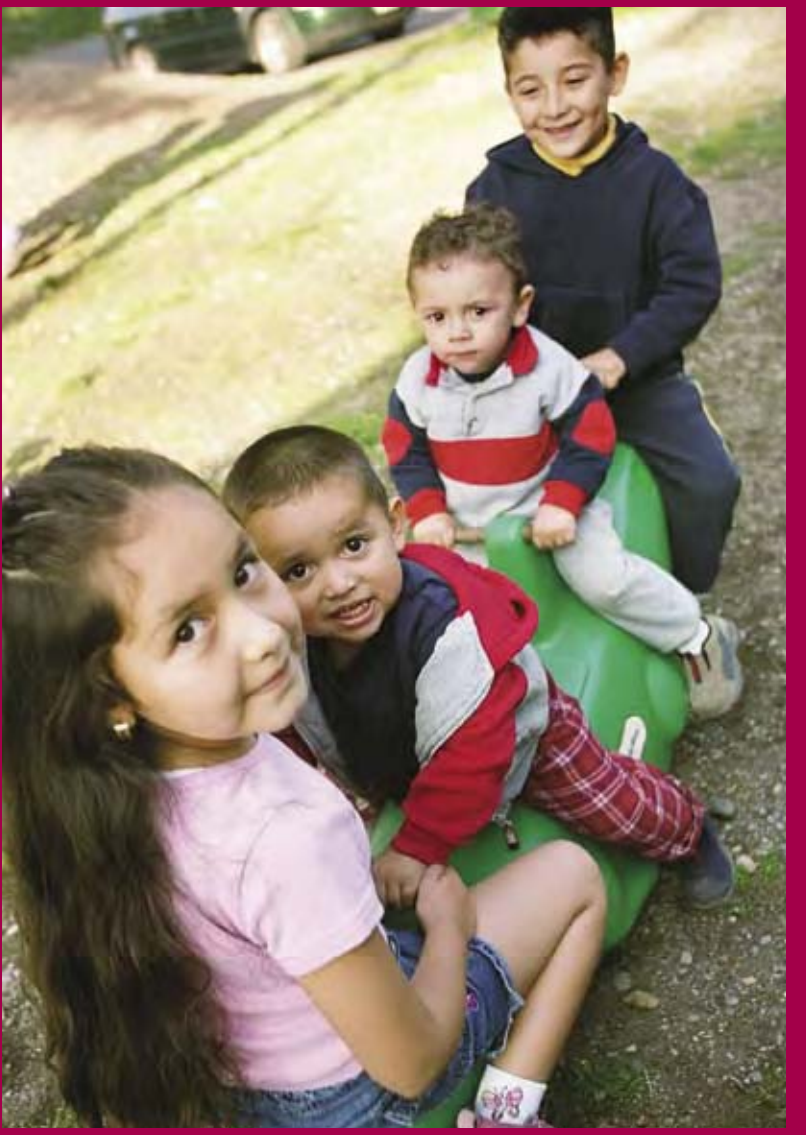
State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

2006 KIDS COUNT
DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care:
Strengthening a Critical Resource
to Help Young Children Succeed

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

2006 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

kids count

A Project of
The Annie E. Casey
Foundation

Acknowledgments

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701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202
www.aecf.org

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Designed by KINETIK
www.kinetikcom.com

Photography by Susie Fitzhugh
and Carol Highsmith, © 2006

Data compiled by Population Reference Bureau
www.prb.org

Printed and bound in the United States of America on recycled paper using soy-based inks.

ISSN 1060–9814

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. William P. O'Hare, Senior Fellow, with help from Laura Beavers, Research Associate. Other Casey staff who contributed to this report include Cory Anderson, Tony Cipollone, Debbie Cohen, Don Crary, Connie Dykstra, Cindy Guy, and Ruth Mayden.

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the staff at the Population Reference Bureau. We are especially grateful to Jean D'Amico, Kelvin Pollard, Kerri Rivers, and Dia Adams, who assembled, organized, checked, and re-checked the figures used here.

We also owe a special thanks to the staff of Child Trends, for providing data on children in family-based child care, and to Martye T. Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, for providing data on children living in low-income households where no adults work.

Special thanks are also due the staff at KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., for design and production services; the staff at Hager Sharp, for helping to promote and disseminate the *Data Book*; and Jayson Hait of eye4detail, for proofreading and copyediting.

Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects (listed on page 179), for making the *Data Book* available to national, state, and local leaders across the country.

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The 2006 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* can be viewed, downloaded, or ordered on the Internet at www.kidscount.org.

Outreach Partners

The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank our Outreach Partners for their support and assistance in disseminating the 2006 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. With the help of our partners, data on the status and well-being of kids and families are shared with policymakers, advocates, practitioners, and citizens to help enrich local, state, and national discussions on ways to improve outcomes for America's most vulnerable children.

To learn more about the Annie E. Casey Foundation's 2006 KIDS COUNT Outreach Partners, please visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for a complete list of organizations.

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ESSAY

Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care: Strengthening a Critical Resource to Help Young Children Succeed

Since 1990, the Annie E. Casey Foundation has released an annual, updated *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to report on the well-being of America's children. Each year, we focus on the needs and conditions of America's most disadvantaged children and families, as well as on the statistical trends. Our goal is not only to increase public awareness of the challenges facing vulnerable families and at-risk kids, but also to heighten public interest in strategies and policies that we believe hold promise for meeting some of those challenges.

In recent years, our KIDS COUNT essays have highlighted the importance of, and potential for, helping particularly vulnerable older youth make a more successful transition to adulthood; examined how and why families living in poor neighborhoods pay disproportionately higher costs for basic goods and services; and promoted new approaches for helping persistently unemployed parents productively connect to the workforce.

This year, we zero in on one of the most important challenges facing our nation: improving early childhood development opportunities for young children living in low-income neighborhoods so that more of these kids will start school healthy and prepared to learn and succeed. In particular, we examine the critical issue of child care.

Although parents are and always will be their children's primary caregivers and teachers, the importance of quality child care and its influence on early childhood learning are well established. High-quality child care nurtures, stimulates, and supports children as they build the confidence and critical capacities they need to thrive in school and in life. It keeps children safe, promotes good health and nutrition, fosters positive trusting relationships with other children and adults, and supports and supplements parents' role as their children's first and primary teachers. In addition, quality child care helps parents succeed as workers by providing them with the security of knowing that their children are safe and well supervised while they are on the job. In short, quality child care is a key element in assuring that millions of kids receive a good start in life, and it's a critical resource in any strong family-supporting community. Moreover, access to good child care can help close the growing economic and academic gaps between America's low-income and affluent kids, families, and communities.

This year, our 17th annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* essay looks at a critical component in the continuum of child-care options that millions of families, especially low-income families, use. It is a form of child care that we refer to as "family, friend, and neighbor care," which is offered in a home-based setting outside a child's own home, by both regulated and unregulated providers. We also refer to it as home-based and family-based care. It includes the many local caregivers who are paid to work with small groups of children in their homes and who do so as a business enterprise that contributes to the economic and social fabric of their communities. It also includes the grandparents, aunts, and other relatives who open their homes daily to help family members, often for free.

We recognize that there are various audiences, including some child-care advocates, who make further distinctions among this population, particularly in relation to regulated versus unregulated providers. We have chosen not to make this distinction for two reasons. First, there is such significant variation across states surrounding regulation requirements that these distinctions, at least for the purposes of this essay, become far less meaningful. In fact, the differences in definition among states, organizations, and advocates are indicators of the need for greater attention and clarity in the field. Second, we believe that many of the issues—as well as the types of supports we advocate in this essay—are quite pertinent to both regulated and non-regulated family providers.

Family, friend, and neighbor child-care providers contribute to the healthy development of young children, and they help determine how ready millions of American children are to learn and succeed. At the same time, these critical caregivers often are undervalued and under-supported. Although they represent a huge and longstanding segment of our nation's child-care providers, there are relatively few organized efforts to improve and enhance the quality of the care they deliver. If we strengthen and reinforce their effectiveness, then we can improve outcomes for the children and families who rely on these caregivers. In the pages that follow, we examine why family, friend, and neighbor care is so vital to the well-being of millions of kids and why we need to do much more to support and strengthen it. We also illustrate a number of promising efforts across the country that are taking on this challenge in new and creative ways.

The Importance of Quality Child Care

The majority of American children under age 6, regardless of their parents' income level, now spend a good portion of time in the care of people other than their parents. According to the 2003 National Survey of Children's Health, about 15.5 million children, or 65 percent of all children under age 6, regularly receive non-parental child care.

In addition to helping and supporting parents, non-parental caregivers can make a huge difference in advancing a child's early development of vital foundational skills and capacities. Because development occurs so rapidly and dynamically in the early years of life, experiences during this period can set "either a sturdy or a fragile stage for what follows."[1] Research on brain development shows that from birth to age 5, children make dramatic progress in their linguistic and mental abilities; their emotional, social, and moral development; and their ability to learn self-control.

In each of these domains, early care practices can have a profound influence, helping children reach critical developmental milestones. Research has clearly documented the impact of the home environment on learning. But other early care settings are also crucial. A large body of research underscores how quality child care enables young children to build the cognitive and social skills that will help them learn, build positive social relationships, and experience academic success once they enter school.[2]

Although child care that provides engaging activities is important for all young children, it is vital for poor kids who too often lack access to enriching learning experiences and arrive at school already academically disadvantaged. Children in the lowest socioeconomic groups, on average, start school

months behind their middle-class peers in pre-reading and pre-math skills. This gap almost triples when the poorest children are compared to the most affluent 20 percent.[3]

These gaps are particularly pronounced for children of color. The Early Childhood Education Longitudinal Study, a nationally representative sample of nearly 23,000 kindergartners, shows that black and Hispanic children score substantially below white children at the beginning of kindergarten on math and reading readiness achievement. The Family and Child Experiences Survey, administered to 3- and 4-year-olds entering Head Start, shows that those who qualify for the program are disproportionately minority children from low-income families. These kids already fall well short in vocabulary, early reading, and early math.[4]

Given the critical importance of school readiness on a child's future success and the achievement gaps that exist across income and racial groups, we must reach our youngest children early and help them develop the capacities they need to succeed in school and in life. One of the most valuable ways to do this is to bolster the quality of child care that low-income children, in particular, receive. Research confirms what most people intuitively know: Quality child care that encompasses strong developmental experiences has a long-term positive impact on academic achievement and provides important social benefits for vulnerable children at risk of poor outcomes. For lots of kids, these early formed benefits extend through adolescence and into adulthood.[5]

The Role and Use of Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care

Clearly, quality child care can make a critical contribution to improving children's prospects of starting school healthy and prepared to succeed. But where do families typically get such care? As we noted earlier, nationally, 65 percent of children under age 6—almost 15.5 million children—regularly receive non-parental child care.[6] Many of these children are enrolled in programs such as Head Start or in other formal child-care centers. Over the years, these programs have helped millions of children get a good start in life. A large number of children, however, are cared for in other settings. Of the 15.5 million children in child care, almost 42 percent—some 6.5 million children—spend all or part of their time in a home-based, rather than center-based, setting. Two and a half million of these children (about 39 percent) come from families with incomes below 200 percent of the poverty line.[7]

For these 6.5 million children, family, friends, and neighbors shape a significant part of their early childhood experiences. In some cases, this means local providers who regularly care for small numbers of children in their homes. Some of these providers are formally regulated or licensed, but many are not. In other cases, it often means uncompensated care in the home of a grandparent, aunt, or other relative, or a nearby neighbor.

Although most states and cities don't consistently or regularly track how many individuals provide this type of care, the number of family, friend, and neighbor providers is significant. For example, a recent study reports that approximately 2.3 million people are paid to provide care for children from birth to age 5 in any given week. Of these, 35 percent (about 804,000) are paid relatives, and 28 percent (some 650,000) are non-related persons providing care in home-based settings. Only 24 percent of all paid providers (roughly 550,000) work in center-based settings.[8]

Nationally, about 1.5 million children under age 6 receive their care *exclusively* from family, friends, and neighbors. An additional 5 million split their time between these caregivers and other, mostly center-based, child-care providers. Family, friend, and neighbor care is particularly common for the youngest children. According to a national survey, while half of the children from birth to age 2 receive their care entirely from parents, more than half of the rest—51 percent—are in the care of these home-based providers.[9]

Many families rely on family, friends, and neighbors to supplement the care they receive through child-care centers. Others turn to their family members, friends, and neighbors when their children are infants and toddlers. Then, they enroll them, for at least a portion of their day, in center-based care for more formal pre-school experiences. Data from the National Survey of American Families reflect this pattern: 38 percent of children younger than 5 who were in non-parental care regularly experienced multiple care arrangements.

According to the National Survey of Children's Health, the use of non-parental family-based care ranges from highs of 47 percent in South Dakota; 41 percent in North Dakota; 39 percent in Mississippi; and 38 percent in Nebraska; to lows of 18 percent in Utah; 22 percent in Nevada and Massachusetts; and 23 percent in Arizona, Illinois, New York, and Washington. Generally, states with the highest use of family-based child care also have the highest rates of children in non-parental child care overall.

Black families are the most likely to use family, friend, and neighbor care of any racial and ethnic group (37 percent), but a substantial number of white families also rely on it

(27 percent). Hispanic families are much more likely to rely exclusively on parental care than either blacks or whites. When they do use out-of-home care, they use family, friend, and neighbor care more than center-based care.[10]

In general, lower-income families—incomes below 200 percent of poverty—rely most on parent-only care for children from birth to age 5 (41 percent), but family, friend, and neighbor care is their most commonly used form of non-parental care (25 percent).[11] However, as more low-income mothers enter the workforce to pursue careers or as a result of welfare reform, both the need for and use of family, friend, and neighbor care will increase.

Why Families Choose Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care

Families who rely on family, friend, and neighbor care rather than formal child-care centers do so for varied and often intertwined reasons that are both practical and personal. For example, parents' employment status and schedules influence the kind of care they choose, especially for those who don't work 9-to-5 jobs. In a 2002 study of children from birth to age 5 in low-income families, an estimated 28 percent of those living in single-parent families had a parent working nonstandard hours, and 66 percent of those living in two-parent families had at least one parent who worked nonstandard hours.[12] In addition, many parents in low-wage jobs have fluctuating schedules that sometimes require them to work an unpredictable mix of nights, days, and weekends. Child-care options that only operate during standard workday hours simply don't meet these parents' needs.

Transportation issues also play a role in determining what child-care settings parents use. Dropping their children off at a provider's home a block or two away is more convenient than driving to a child-care center that may not be on the route to work. For the many low-income parents without access to a car, using public transportation to bring their child to a child-care center is simply not feasible, particularly given the erratic hours inherent in certain jobs.[13]

Cost is also a consideration when families make decisions about child-care settings. Generally, families who use family, friend, and neighbor care spend considerably less if they spend anything at all. Estimates are that two-thirds of children in this type of care are in unpaid care.[14] In 2005, families who paid for relative care spent, on average, about $60 per week on child care compared with $86 per week for families using center-based care.[15] The comparative affordability of family, friend, and neighbor care is important because child-care costs can be an enormous burden for poor families who, on average, spend about 25 percent of their income for child care compared with 7 percent in higher-income families.[16]

Although convenience, access, and affordability are important reasons why many parents choose family, friend, and neighbor care, research indicates that other compelling factors also influence their decision—factors that have as much to do with preference, trust, personal comfort, culture, and relationships as they do with economics and practicality. One is parents' belief that their children will receive more personalized attention in family, friend, and neighbor settings because child-to-adult ratios tend to be lower than in formal child-care centers. On average, child-to-adult ratios range from one to four children per adult in family, friend, and neighbor care and from five to seven children per adult in center-based care.[17]

Research confirms what most people intuitively know: Quality child care that encompasses strong developmental experiences has a long-term positive impact on academic achievement and provides important social benefits for vulnerable children at risk of poor outcomes. For lots of kids, these early formed benefits extend through adolescence and into adulthood.

Our focus on family, friend, and neighbor care should not be interpreted as a failure to appreciate the critical importance of quality center-based care. Indeed, it would be difficult to overstate the invaluable contributions of center-based care to millions of children, including millions of low-income children and their families.

An even bigger factor, for many, is having their young children in a home-like environment with someone they know and trust. This is particularly true for parents using relative care, since leaving young children in the care of a loved one frequently provides a stronger sense of security. Parents also choose family, friend, and neighbor care because they want a provider who shares their culture, values, or child-rearing beliefs; and for many immigrant families, having a provider who speaks the parents' primary language is critical. All of these important personal issues underscore the fact that for lots of parents, family, friend, and neighbor care is a purposeful and positive choice, not something they access only in the absence of affordable center-based care opportunities.

The Case for Improving Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care

Our focus on family, friend, and neighbor care should not be interpreted as a failure to appreciate the critical importance of quality center-based care. Indeed, it would be difficult to overstate the invaluable contributions of center-based care to millions of children, including millions of low-income children and their families. Over the past several decades, tens of millions of children have benefited from attending quality programs in regulated child-care centers. Well-established programs, such as Head Start and Early Head Start, have significantly improved the lives and learning prospects of America's low-income kids.[18] Low-income kids who participate in high-quality center-based care, compared to those who do not, typically arrive at school with a stronger set of language and cognitive skills. Compared to children in other forms of care, kids in center care score higher on measures of language and cognitive development at 2 and 3 years of age, as well as on measures of language and memory at 4½ years.[19] On the whole, research indicates that across all types of child care, center programs appear to have the strongest track record for improving outcomes related to success in school.

Unfortunately, these successes have not yet attracted the public financial support required to make high-quality center-based care available for all of the kids who need it and all of the parents who want it—despite ongoing evidence-driven campaigns by child-care advocates. Although research indicates that quality center-based programs have long-term positive effects, proposals to bring these programs to scale have not received sufficient funding to serve the vast number of potentially eligible children. For example, despite steady increases in Head Start funding, the program still only serves about half of the eligible population. Funding for Early Head Start, a spin-off program that provides intensive support for children from birth to age 3 and their families, limits its reach to less than 3 percent of the infants and toddlers who qualify.[20] The growth in child-care subsidies has never kept pace with the expanding demand for child care triggered by increased numbers of parents (especially mothers) in the workplace—numbers that have been fueled by both the demands of the economy and welfare reform.

We believe that it is crucial to expand the financial support required to scale up the most effective center-based programs and make them more available to and affordable for low-income families. We also strongly believe that much can be gained by increasing the type and amount of support available to family, friend, and neighbor care providers. Many families—even those who use center-based care—need and want family, friend, and neighbor options to help care for and nurture their children.

This form of child care has been used for generations and will, undoubtedly, be an important resource for generations to come. For the foreseeable future, it will represent the most common type of child care for low-income children under age 6 whose parents are working, especially those in entry-level jobs with non-traditional schedules.

We need to acknowledge, however, that even though family, friend, and neighbor care is a prevalent and often predominant form of care for low-income kids, it is not without serious issues and limitations. On average, general education and child-care training levels are substantially lower for family, friend, and neighbor caregivers than for center-based providers.[21] Many studies highlight the positive features of home-based settings, such as low child-to-adult ratios and close connections and positive interactions between caregivers and children.[22] However, they also raise some important health and safety issues, as well as questions about the ability of some family, friend, and neighbor providers to effectively nurture children's physical, cognitive, and social development.[23, 24]

Some may view these concerns as an argument against greater support for family-based care. We believe that they underscore the need to pay even more attention to strategies that can improve it—particularly given the evidence that family, friend, and neighbor care will continue to play a significant role in the lives of low-income families. A serious commitment to ensuring that all children have a better shot at starting school with the cognitive, social, and emotional skills they need to succeed requires a focus on ways to improve all of the settings where children spend critical time.

Clearly, this means assuring that parents have the knowledge and support they need to promote solid development at home. It also means connecting family, friend, and neighbor providers more closely to information and resources that will increase the quality and positive effects of the care they provide. Family, friend, and neighbor care is the only non-parental setting that many pre-school children—particularly those in low-income communities—experience before kindergarten. Therefore, trying to improve it is an idea that not only makes good sense, but one with significant potential to help narrow the school readiness gap between low-income and more affluent children.

The Casey Foundation is not alone in this advocacy. Across America, there is a growing recognition that more needs to be done to help family-based providers. Several federal programs provide support to help improve the quality of family, friend, and neighbor care. These include financial assistance such as the Child Care and Development Fund and the Child and Adult Care Food Program, which enables providers to offer healthy meals and snacks to children in their care and offers home visits from nutritionists who are well versed in child development. Nationally, more than half of the states now fund initiatives to improve the quality of care in family, friend, and neighbor settings; and several new networks of practitioners, policymakers, and researchers interested in this issue have been established. In addition, there is growing support from a number of national and local foundations and organizations.[25]

The Challenges of Improving Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care

Enhancing the quality of family, friend, and neighbor care represents both a significant opportunity to improve outcomes for kids and a series of challenges. Family, friend, and neighbor caregivers encompass a range of diverse and distinct provider groups, with differing needs, strengths, and potential. Many of these caregivers are not interested in becoming professional child-care providers; they are motivated by a commitment to their family and community, or their love for nurturing children. Nonetheless, many still want support for their role—albeit often different from that sought by professional care providers. For example, a relative or friend taking care of one or two children may benefit greatly from some advice and information about early child learning and school readiness, and they may prefer to receive this information at home or in an informal neighborhood setting. Someone running a small child-care program in their home, on the other hand, may want and need business advice or access to credentialing opportunities, in addition to information that helps them to improve the safety, quality, and teaching components of the care they deliver.

In addition, many home-based caregivers, unlike center-based professionals, are typically more isolated from other providers and networks of support that could be sources of new ideas, knowledge, and enrichment opportunities. Family, friend, and neighbor providers are also less likely to know about—or have the transportation to take advantage of—community resources such as play groups, museums, library story times, or cultural programs that can enhance child-care quality. They also lack connections to publicly supported opportunities for training or sharing ideas with other providers. Creative outreach strategies will play a crucial role.

The cost of improving services is also an issue facing many family, friend, and neighbor caregivers. As a rule, they tend to be paid and

subsidized less than center-based providers, who themselves are often underpaid.

Often, families using family, friend, and neighbor care don't apply for assistance even though they may be eligible for it. Some families are unaware of their eligibility, while others don't realize that subsidies can be used to pay for family-based care. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, less than one-third of all child-care vouchers are used by parents to pay home-based providers, even though this is a widely used form of care.[26]

In addition, family, friend, and neighbor care providers often miss out on funds set aside under the Child Care and Development Fund for quality improvements, most of which go to center-based care. Investing money on improving the quality of their settings with home repairs, new safety equipment, outside play areas, books, and other materials can pose an insurmountable challenge for family, friend, and neighbor care providers.

Despite these very real issues, a growing number of promising new approaches and programs are emerging across the country to help enhance the quality and positive impact of family, friend, and neighbor care. To date, community-based efforts are the most promising. They go to great lengths to provide accessible and affordable help to family-based caregivers, and they creatively connect providers to the information, people, and resources they need. We discuss some of the most encouraging of these approaches in the next section.

Advancing the Quality of Family, Friend, and Neighbor Care

Many states and local communities have begun to test tailored strategies that are helping family, friend, and neighbor providers get the supports they need and want. Some of these efforts involve establishing venues that serve as "hubs" where providers can come together to obtain information and materials, receive training, and interact with child development professionals and other providers. Other programs deliver information and assistance directly to these providers through home visits, mobile vans, newsletters, and electronic media. In addition, because some family, friend, and neighbor providers are interested in obtaining credentials that would enable them to become licensed child-care professionals, we highlight several states that support these aspirations.

Creating New Hubs for Learning

Several states and cities have developed sites that family, friend, and neighbor providers can visit to access information, programs, materials, and development opportunities. These settings often become hubs of support that pool resources from different community institutions (e.g., museums, libraries, family support centers, child-care centers), offer formal and informal training, and present opportunities for home-based caregivers to share ideas with and learn from other providers who work in homes and child-care centers.

The **Boston Children's Museum**, for example, is making a positive impact on early childhood development city-wide through a program called **Leveling the Sandbox**. The museum partnered with Head Start, as well as kindergarten and child-care teachers around the city, to promote development activities for families and home-based caregivers. They created a course that includes a half-day seminar; three child-focused field trips to the museum; and three family nights at the museum for the caregivers, the children they care for, and the

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children's families. All caregivers are invited, regardless of license status. Caregivers and families receive free museum memberships and help shape the content of the learning sessions. Currently, 96 families and caregivers in this initiative are participating, and the Children's Museum is partnering with Head Start, child-care resource and referral organizations, churches, and other community groups to recruit additional caregivers.

The **Arizona Kith and Kin Project** also helps family, friend, and neighbor caregivers through support and training groups. The groups meet weekly for 14 weeks to discuss topics such as guidance and discipline, daily schedule planning, nutrition, parent/caregiver relationships, business practices, health and safety, language development, and literacy. To spur attendance, free on-site child care and transportation to and from the meetings are provided. This project receives city and state government funding, as well as support from private foundations, the United Way, and several local businesses.

Responding to a need for neighborhood gathering places where families and caregivers could connect with each other, **Hawaii's Good Beginnings Alliance** helped create **Play and Learn Centers** throughout the state. These neighborhood gathering places are staffed by volunteers and early childhood education specialists. They offer venues for area parents and caregivers to get together, learn about child development, and participate in informal leadership development activities. The centers also provide early childhood learning materials and supplies to area families. Many neighborhood participants have been inspired to pursue further child-care and child development training after participating in center activities.

Another example of a resource hub is the **Family Support Center** run by the **Ashe County Partnership for Children** in **North Carolina**, a nonprofit organization led by local volunteers. Staffed by a coordinator, early childhood caregivers, and therapists, the Family Support Center focuses on teaching caregivers how to better promote early literacy skills. Many of the participants in the literacy training program are grandparents caring for children of their teenage daughters. The Partnership also supports a Cooperative Play Center, open to the entire community, that helps reduce the isolation common to home-based family, friend, and neighbor caregivers. The play center has a wide variety of resources, including a kitchen, science center, playroom, infant center, and music room.

In addition to offering resources and training to networks of providers, several programs also help manage the program and business aspects of running a home-based child-care service. **Infant/Toddler Family Day Care, Inc.** in **Fairfax, Virginia**, oversees a network of more than 100 participating providers who receive ongoing skills training and home mentoring visits from the program's child-care specialists. In **Lowell, Massachusetts, Acre Family Day Care** serves primarily low-income immigrant women by providing them with education, supplies, and small-business loans to build their own careers as home-based child-care providers. The agency's network of nearly 50 providers, most of whom are Hispanic, Cambodian, or African American, care for 280 children from low-income families in the community every day.

Some communities are offering family, friend, and neighbor provider support on a much wider scale. Several of the communities are part of the Casey Foundation's *Making*

Connections initiative that seeks to build strong, family-supportive neighborhoods. In **San Antonio**, the Department of Community Initiatives contracts with agencies city-wide to provide support for family, friend, and neighbor care providers by linking them to learning opportunities; resources; and activities with schools, museums, libraries, community centers, and churches. More than 180 workshops are being held in 2006 on such topics as early brain development, social/emotional development, communications skills and language development, health and nutrition, and home and personal safety. The partnering agencies tailor their services to the needs of local family, friend, and neighbor care providers, offering everything from basic information to help in pursuing credentials and licensing to networking events. Some also provide child care, food, and other incentives to make it easier for providers to become involved.

Providence, Rhode Island, has also developed a community-based approach called **Ready to Learn Providence** (R2LP), a program centered on improving the school readiness of children across the city. From its inception in the fall of 2003, R2LP has devoted a large part of its work to connecting Spanish-speaking family child-care providers in the neediest neighborhoods to one another and to community resources. Included in R2LP's services are mini-grants, which can be used to purchase educational materials and resources, and English as a Second Language classes conducted by the local community college at R2LP offices. These classes use materials such as children's literature to help family child-care providers improve their own English language skills. In addition, R2LP provides the National Head Start Association's *Heads Up! Reading* program on child literacy to Spanish-speaking providers in Providence. As of early 2006, nearly 300 providers had completed the program. R2LP has also developed *Heads Up! Reading* clubs where small groups of providers meet on a weekly basis to implement lessons learned during classes.

Bringing Information and Materials to Neighborhoods and Homes

In addition to establishing centers and providing city-wide workshops, some communities are creatively delivering child development information and educational materials to large numbers of neighborhood-based home-care providers through home visiting programs, mobile vans, television, and newsletters. This breadth of delivery options is important since many providers—because they lack time or transportation—are unable or unwilling to take advantage of formal training programs.

Popularized by such programs as Parents as Teachers, home visits have been used effectively to offer parents information on health and safety, child development, and appropriate and stimulating activities for young children. Evaluations of home visiting programs working with parents in low-income communities have shown positive results in reducing child maltreatment and promoting positive child development, including greater school readiness.[27] Given their success, we believe that they also represent a potentially sound strategy for supporting family, friend, and neighbor providers.

One example of a home visiting program that specifically targets home-based providers is the **Head Start At-Home Partners Project**. In this effort, the Child Care Resource Center in **Cambridge, Massachusetts**, partnered with Head Start to work with 25 families using in-home relative care. The families became Head Start families, and the services were provided to the caregiver in the family's home. Services include health and dental screenings, child development learning activities, and field trips with other caregivers. The Cambridge Child Care Resource Center also created a home video, "When a Relative, Friend, or Neighbor Takes Care of Your Child," which provides one-on-one technical assistance to parents and caregivers.

Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. is currently evaluating a pilot program that offers home visiting to home-based child-care providers as part of the Early Head Start program. The Enhanced Home Visiting Pilot Project, a 3-year study launched in 2004, provides caregivers with 60- to 90-minute visits once or twice a month by experienced child-care professionals. The program, which is being implemented in 23 Early Head Start sites, also provides caregivers with health and safety equipment, children's books, toys, art supplies, car seats, highchairs, cribs, and other necessities. Preliminary findings show that this pilot has been particularly helpful in coordinating activities and information between the parent and the caregiver. Such communication ensures continuity in their approach with the children and the developmental skills taught. Early evidence also indicates positive changes in caregivers' practices.[28]

Another creative effort is the **Begin at Birth Health Promotores Initiative**, which addresses the needs of a rural Latino population. Along the rural U.S.–Mexico border, neighborhood health promoters (*promotores*) help working families address critical public health needs. These families live in unincorporated rural subdivisions (*colonias*) that often lack roads, running water, and electricity. **Begin**

at Birth, an **El Paso, Texas**, early childhood development agency, partnered with these promoters to recruit and offer training to the many family, friend, and neighbor caregivers in the colonias. Many participating caregivers are now getting GEDs and seeking further education.

Illinois uses some of its federal child-care quality funds to support **Quality Counts Vans**. These vans travel to neighborhoods and are a ready resource for caregivers and young children. Created to serve family, friend, and neighbor providers, as well as center-based programs, these vans bring lending libraries, toys, supplies, consumer education, and health and safety information to neighborhoods on a regular basis. Similarly, **Memphis, Tennessee**, has created a program called **Training Wheels Vans**. The public library "visits" neighborhoods in a van loaded with books to lend and give away, along with learning materials, games, and other resources for grandparents who care for young children. Operating with a librarian and early childhood educator on board, this library-on-wheels initiative is part of the national Born to Read program and functions as a mobile classroom.

There are also programs that use television and the Internet to convey valuable information to children and their caregivers. Although research has shown that watching some "entertainment" television can actually contribute to aggressive behavior, anxiety, and obesity in young children, there is also evidence that quality educational television, when thoughtfully designed and used at the appropriate developmental stage, can promote cognitive development in young children. For example, one 1999 study showed that quality educational TV viewing at 2 and 3 years of age had a positive school readiness impact among low- to moderate-income children.[29]

One good example of the potential of television is "**Ready To Learn**," a Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) program focused on helping all children begin school ready to learn. PBS and its member stations help promote school readiness in a number of ways, including offering high-quality children's television programming based on specific educational goals. They also provide interactive online resources for kids and their caregivers; offer on-air educational messages that teach kids important skills; conduct community outreach sessions and distribute educational materials; and offer TV tips for parents and caregivers. From 2000 to 2005, PBS sponsored a rigorous evaluation of "Ready To Learn" services and resources. Evaluations conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. and, more recently, by WestEd found PBS' "Ready To Learn" services to be effective in improving children's school readiness outcomes, as well as increasing caregivers' and parents' involvement in actively using media and more traditional approaches to help their children learn.[30]

In **California**, PBS stations throughout the state air a weekly 1-hour program in both English and Spanish. The English version is called "A Place of Our Own." The Spanish version, "*Los Niños en su Casa*," won an Emmy Award last year. The programs provide critical child development and school readiness information for parents and caregivers. The shows target parents, grandparents, friends, babysitters, and anyone who frequently takes care of young children. The series offers viewers advice and tips on such topics as language and literacy skills development, behavior, special needs, and nutrition. The series is supported with extensive outreach throughout California, both in communities and online. Workshops offered

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We believe that the federal government, states, researchers, and the philanthropic community need to work together to develop a thoughtful agenda that would support better understanding of the numbers of providers offering care; consensus on the measures that benchmark high-quality care in home-based settings; and wider agreement on which approaches for improving family-provider quality work best.

in partnership with local community organizations teach caregivers how to apply ideas and activities from the series, while providing a much-needed opportunity for caregivers to share their experiences. Research conducted with 200 caregivers who viewed the program's first season confirmed that these caregivers increased their knowledge in featured areas, including problem solving, managing aggressive behavior, and sharing. In addition, the series led to significant positive changes in actual caregiver behavior.[31]

Finally, in **New York**, **Children in My Care**, a partnership between the state's Office of Children and Family Services and Cornell University's Cooperative Extension creates and distributes specialized newsletters for family, friend, and neighbor caregivers. These educational materials focus on a variety of topics, including promoting parent/provider communication, understanding infant and toddler development, practicing positive discipline, helping children learn to love reading, and keeping children safe and healthy.

Providing Opportunities and Incentives for Credentialing

For many family providers, particularly relatives and neighbors who may be caring for a child or two in order to help a parent work, becoming licensed or pursuing professional credentials may not be a need or desire. However, in several low-income communities, a number of non-credentialed caregivers take care of small groups of children in their homes to earn a living. Many of these small-business operators live in the same low-income communities as the children and families they serve, and they make important contributions to the economic and social fabric of their neighborhoods. For these caregivers, obtaining professional credentials represents a way to strengthen their child-care business, increase their earnings, and enhance their effectiveness. In fact, several studies of both home-based and center-based care validate the idea that child-care quality is highly correlated with increased provider credentialing and education.

A number of states are actively encouraging credentialing for interested providers. For example, **Maryland's** voluntary **Child-Care Credential** program creates a career ladder for child-care providers. The program offers six levels of professional development, and providers qualify for larger child-care subsidies as they complete each stage of education and training. The **Child Development Associate** (CDA) credential, developed for the Head Start program, is now included in the child-care licensing regulations in 46 states and the District of Columbia. The program provides performance-based training, assessment, and credentialing to child-care center staff, home visitors, and regulated family child-care providers.

Maine Roads to Quality is a multifaceted program established by the state of Maine to improve child-care quality. This program includes the development of a career ladder for individuals providing care to children. Participants begin by receiving a foundation in health and safety, basic child development principles, and business training. The program also includes scholarships for the pursuit of the CDA credential and higher education degrees, including PhDs at local colleges and universities. Providers with CDAs and above are eligible to apply for Quality Certificates that can lead to increased reimbursement rates for care. Parents who seek out caregivers with Quality Certificates receive incentives, including a higher child-care

tax credit for enrolling their children in child-care homes with such certificates. The **Virginia Department of Social Services** also has a scholarship program that provides tuition reimbursement to child-care workers, including family, friend, and neighbor providers.

Recommendations

To enable more of our children to arrive at school healthy and prepared to succeed requires that we take advantage of every opportunity to help support the development of our youngest kids, especially those at greatest risk. Research tells us that after their parents, young children spend the most time with their child-care providers. Given that low-income families rely on family-based providers so heavily, it makes sense to enhance the ability of this care to improve early childhood development and school readiness outcomes for those who need the most help. Toward this end, we've highlighted several exemplary efforts that provide family, friend, and neighbor caregivers with good information and materials and connect them to center-based child-care professionals and other resources in their communities.

Although these efforts are quite promising, the reality is that if we're really going to make significant progress in narrowing the achievement gaps between poor and more affluent children, more must be done. Toward this end, we offer the following specific recommendations for next steps.

■ **Improve the levels of data, research, and evaluation related to family, friend, and neighbor care.** While such child care is widely used, the data and research surrounding it are quite sparse. We believe that the federal government, states, researchers, and the philanthropic community need to work together to develop a thoughtful agenda that would support better understanding of the numbers of providers offering care; consensus on the measures that benchmark high-quality care in home-based settings; and wider agreement on which approaches for improving family-provider quality work best. This can only be done through an intensive research and evaluation effort designed to document the characteristics of home-based settings, caregivers, and practices that result in positive educational, social, and emotional outcomes for kids. This research agenda should also examine the wider cost-benefits associated with high-quality home-based care, similar to analyses done in relation to center-based services. For example, it is widely recognized that comprehensive programs that combine parent education with high-quality center-based services (such as Perry Pre-School and the Carolina Abecedarian Project) generate returns on investment as great as $17 for every child-care dollar spent. We should also pay attention to the returns on investment of more modest programs proven to improve child outcomes in a home-based setting. This type of information is critical for developing an advocacy agenda aimed at increased funding for child care, in general, and increased reimbursement rates for family, friend, and neighbor care, in particular.

■ **Promote stronger local organizational integration and linkages between effective, high-quality child-care centers and the family, friend, and neighbor providers in their communities.** To advance the quality of care that children receive in family, friend, and neighbor settings requires exploring new child-care organizational models that use centers as hubs in care networks that include home-based providers. We need more communities moving toward a better integrated "system" of child care that facilitates and enables center-based and home-based providers to communicate more effectively; work more collaboratively; and share information, expertise, and resources—including financial resources—more freely and purposefully. Some communities are moving toward this goal. For example, in Atlanta, as part of a Casey-funded revitalization effort in the city's Pittsburgh neighborhood, leaders in that community are piloting an integrated set of services and supports for young children that links family, friend, and neighbor providers and formal child-care centers. This effort will promote several of the ideas highlighted in this essay, including home visits, play and learning centers, and mobile learning vans.

■ **Expand technical assistance and promotion of best practices to improve family, friend, and neighbor care.** Efforts to systematically research and document best practices in home-based settings must be paired with communities' increased commitment to expand and replicate strategies that successfully strengthen family, friend, and neighbor care. If we are serious about promoting and advancing higher-quality early care in all child development settings, then we need a community response to strengthen family, friend, and neighbor care. The various systems and institutions that have a responsibility for advancing better outcomes for kids—health, education, family support, Head Start and child-care centers, libraries, museums, colleges and universities, and others—need to become involved in replicating and advancing best practices in improving family, friend, and neighbor care. In addition, it is absolutely

critical that government, businesses, and philanthropy step up; work together; and commit to support, evaluate, and expand innovations that demonstrate the best results.

■ **Increase and strengthen community-wide efforts to help parents make the best child-care choices.** Many working parents, for a variety of reasons, believe that family, friend, and neighbor care is their best child-care option. Even so, we need to do more to help parents look for the highest quality and most appropriate care when they are making decisions about which family-based provider to choose. Outreach campaigns that help parents understand what constitutes quality care also play an important role, and we need to involve a variety of community-based resources in these efforts. Churches, schools, health care facilities, and other settings are capable of conducting information sessions to help parents assess various child-care options and access financial supports that can be used for child-care services. In addition, other community settings that parents frequent, such as local retailers, can distribute written information about how to identify quality care. Public access television and radio stations can and should be information sources, as well.

■ **Urge states to do more to encourage quality improvements in subsidized family-based care.** Across states, while child-care funding formulas vary greatly and are widely believed to be below the true cost of quality care, reimbursement for family-based care is judged by all observers as consistently low. Given this, states should establish more-adequate reimbursement rates that enable and encourage family providers to enhance their skills or improve their programs. Although the concept of linking reimbursement rates to increased training and education among family providers is just emerging and not yet well tested, it should be carefully explored. Such incentives could become a valuable tool for increasing quality, safety, and positive outcomes. It would also increase the economic stability of caregivers who serve low-income families and who frequently have low incomes themselves. One example to consider is a tiered reimbursement system, in which payment rates are keyed to evidence of quality. Illinois and Oregon are already considering such efforts.

■ **Make early care and development a higher policy and funding priority at both the state and federal levels.** It's tough to find anyone who disputes that the first few years of life are critical for helping children succeed in school and in life. At the same time, it's difficult to square this recognition with our national and state spending patterns for early childhood development. As a nation, we are far from providing the public funding required to make cost-effective, high-quality child care—whether it is center-based or home-based—broadly available to the children and families who need it most.

Over the past decade there has been a large increase in the number of low-income, single mothers entering the labor force. Yet public child-care funding, measured in real dollars, is not keeping pace. According to the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, the administration's own estimates show that if child-care appropriations proposed in the Fiscal Year 2007 budget are accepted, there will be 400,000 fewer children receiving federal child-care subsidies in 2011 than in 2005. For

As a nation, we are far from providing the public funding required to make cost-effective, high-quality child care—whether it is center-based or home-based—broadly available to the children and families who need it most.

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example, proposals include terminating the Community Service Block Grant; cutting Title XX (Social Services Block Grant); and freezing funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, Head Start, and other children's programs. Spending by many states is in decline, as well. In 2004, a total of 30 states cut child-care assistance, valued at more than $600 million.[32] This is occurring at a time when thousands of families have their children on waiting lists for child-care vouchers—even though state waiting lists don't capture all of the eligible families. For example, a study of Philadelphia families found that fully 50 percent of all of the subsidy-eligible families surveyed did not apply for subsidies.[33] Some states have even stopped taking registrations for child care.

Conclusion

No American ideal is more important than the promise of equal opportunity. Realizing this promise turns on many variables. Few are more pivotal than assuring that all children begin life on a level playing field and that they enjoy an even start. We have a long way to go. In schools across the country, too many of our poorest and most vulnerable children arrive without the developmental skills and competencies that all kids need to learn and succeed. By not having access to the resources and experiences available to more affluent kids, these students start school at a distinct disadvantage. They face an achievement gap that starts early and too often continues to grow over time.

But it doesn't have to be this way. We can narrow the school readiness gap and give more kids the even start that they deserve. In this 2006 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* essay, we assert that one powerful approach is to enhance the quality of child care that many children receive. In particular, we believe that much can be gained by doing more to help and support our nation's home-based child-care providers—providers who care for some 6.5 million American children.

From our perspective, this aspiration is attainable, and we have noted a number of promising state and local efforts that are moving in the right direction. Furthermore, we have put forth several recommendations that can help communities and the child-care field scale up these ideas for greater impact. However, the models and recommendations cited in this essay can only go so far. To make a real difference for kids, national and local policymakers, civic and community leaders, community residents, and child-care providers must be willing to commit the time, resources, and energy to act on these proposals.

We need leaders who acknowledge the critical role that these home-based providers play in every community's child-care continuum and who put as much faith in their value and their natural assets as the millions of parents who trust these providers to care for their children. We especially need leaders who are willing to experiment with new ideas that can stimulate and support stronger collaborations between home-based and center-based providers.

At the Casey Foundation, we believe strongly that influencing the quality of family, friend, and neighbor care, particularly in America's low-income communities, is an opportunity to improve school readiness for the millions of kids who need it most. It is an opportunity that our communities—and our nation—can ill afford to disregard.

Douglas W. Nelson, President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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The **Hartford Foundation for Public Giving** in **Connecticut** funds a weekly home visiting program for family, friend, and neighbor care providers in the *Making Connections* neighborhood, training providers in using Creative Curriculum.

In **Des Moines**, the **United Way of Central Iowa**, through its Women's Leadership Connection, provides funding for the Read Rover Van, which visits a network of family, friend, and neighbor providers in the *Making Connections* neighborhood.

A group of **Seattle, Washington**, funders, including **United Way of King County**, is supporting Play and Learn groups. Also in **Washington**, the **Gates Foundation** has invited two communities, including White Center/Boulevard Park, a *Making Connections* community just outside Seattle, to develop a plan for comprehensive early childhood development and early care and education. If funded, this initiative will seek to assure that children in that neighborhood have access to high-quality early care and education, from the earliest years through school entry.

The **A.L. Mailman Family Foundation** in **New York** is convening researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to share current knowledge about family, friend, and neighbor care; helping to broaden understanding of issues around quality in this field; and promoting practices that enhance the capacity of these providers to nurture babies and toddlers. Also in **New York**, the **Rauch Foundation** responded to research about the needs of its local area and determined that as part of their work in early child care, they needed to include efforts to support unregulated caregivers as part of their mission to give disadvantaged young children a better start in life.

The **Sisters of Charity Foundation of Canton** in **Ohio** provides several levels of support to family-based child-care providers, including scholarships to obtain their Child Development Associate credentials, mentoring support, accreditation grants, resources through a lending library, and training.

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SUMMARY & FINDINGS

The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks that can be used to see how states have advanced or regressed over time. Readers can also use KIDS COUNT to compare the status of children in their state with those in other states across several dimensions of child well-being. Furthermore, the annual presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements to the *Data Book* as new data become available and methods are refined.

Although the 10 measures used in KIDS COUNT to rank states can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe these indicators possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children, such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment. (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time. Research shows that the 10 KIDS COUNT key indicators capture most of the yearly variation in child well-being reflected in other indices that utilize a much larger number of indicators. For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see page 178.

The 10 indicators used to rank states reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to provide a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive; infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn; children succeed in school; adolescents choose healthy behaviors; and young people experience a successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, some of the indicators used to rank states have changed because we replaced weaker measures with stronger ones. Consequently, comparing rankings in the 2006 *Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books* does not always provide a perfect assessment of change over time. However, Appendix 2 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed the same 10 measures used in the 2006 *Data Book*. The table in Appendix 2 is the best way to assess state changes over time in overall child well-being.

Race and Child Well-Being

Before looking at child well-being state by state, we would like to examine child well-being among major racial groups and Hispanics. Table 1 provides national statistics for each major group on each of the 10 measures of child well-being used to rank states. Similar tables for earlier years are available on the KIDS COUNT website at www.kidscount.org. Reliable data for all racial groups for all states are not available.

The differences shown in Table 1 are both large and predictable. The size of the gap between black and non-Hispanic white children varies by indicator, but the outcomes for black children are worse on every one of the 10 indicators. The same is true for American Indian and Alaskan Native children when compared to non-Hispanic white children.

Comparing outcomes for Hispanic children with those for non-Hispanic white children poses a bit of a paradox. While Hispanic/Latino families typically have lower socioeconomic status characteristics, many birth outcomes are actually better for Hispanics than for non-Hispanic whites. The percent of Hispanic children born of low birthweight (6.7 percent) is less than that of non-Hispanic white children (7.0 percent), and the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics is nearly identical to that for non-Hispanic whites. The Child Death Rate and the Teen Death Rate are very similar for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites. On the other measures of child well-being, however, Hispanics trail non-Hispanic whites.

On seven measures of child well-being, Asian-American children come out better than non-Hispanic white children. The high school dropout rate for Asian children is only half that of non-Hispanic white children. Asian-American children trail non-Hispanic white children in terms of low birthweight, parental employment, and child poverty.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared with corresponding data from 2000 to assess the trends over time in each state. To provide a fuller picture of children's lives and a framework for better understanding the 10 indicators of child well-being used to rank states, several background measures are provided for each state, including measures that reflect children in family-based child care.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all derived from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state-level data for tracking yearly changes in each indicator. However, it is important to recognize many of the indicators used here are derived from samples and, like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and the Child Death Rate, for example) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit some random fluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on relatively large differences—both across states and over time within a state. Small differences may simply reflect random fluctuations, rather than real changes in the well-being of children. Moreover, year-to-year changes in state-level measures are often insignificant. Assessing trends by looking at changes over a longer period of time is more reliable. Yearly data since 2000 for each state are presented in Appendix 1.

We include data for the District of Columbia in the *Data Book*, but we do not include the District in our state rankings because it is so different from any state that the comparisons are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at changes within the District of Columbia since 2000, or to compare the District with other large cities as we do in other KIDS COUNT publications. Data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are also available on the KIDS COUNT website.

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change.

TABLE 1 10 Key Indicators of Child Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin Status: 2003/2004

Indicators		NATIONAL AVERAGE	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	BLACK/ AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE	HISPANIC/ LATINO
Percent low-birthweight babies	2003	7.9	7.0	13.4	7.8	7.4	6.7
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2003	6.9	5.7	14.0	3.8	7.8	5.8
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2003	21	19	29	16	30	20
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2003	66	63	80	38	97	67
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2003	42	27	64	17	53	82
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)*	2004	8	6	8	3	13	15
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)*	2004	9	7	12	5	17	14
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment*	2004	33	27	50	32	51	39
Percent of children in poverty*	2004	18	11	36	14	31	29
Percent of children in single-parent families*	2004	31	23	64	15	47	35

NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

*For this measure, the data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/ African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

However, the overriding picture that these 10 indicators present is one of little change since 2000. (See the USA Profile on page 54.) At the national level, only 4 of the 10 indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved since 2000, while child well-being worsened on 3 indicators, and conditions were unchanged on 3 indicators. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were very small and may be nothing more than random fluctuations. Naturally, the portrait of child well-being varies among states, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state. Of the 50 states, only 15 states improved on more than 5 of the 10 measures used here.

The portrait of change in child well-being since 2000 stands in stark contrast to the period just prior to 2000. Between 1996 and 2000, 8 of the 10 key indicators used in KIDS COUNT improved, and several improved dramatically. The improvement was experienced by every major racial group and in nearly all of the states.

Pre- and post-2000 trends are clearly illustrated by changes in the rate of child poverty since the mid-1990s. Between 1994 and 2000, the child poverty rate fell by 30 percent. This was the largest decrease in child poverty since the 1960s. Since 2000, however, the child poverty rate has inched up a percentage point.

Table 2 provides a summary of results from this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and highlights the enormous variation among the states. The rates of the worst states are nearly two to three times those of the best states on every indicator.

The importance of reporting state-level data is underscored by the fact that most measures in most states are statistically significantly different from the national value for each measure. In

other words, the national value for a measure does not tell you much about most states. Tables showing the statistical significance of differences among states and changes over time are provided on the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org).

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* utilizes rates and percentages because that is the best way to compare states to each other and to assess changes over time within a state. However, our focus on rates and percentages may mask the magnitude of some of the problems that are examined in this report. The number of events or number of children that are reflected in each of the national rates for the 10 key indicators used to rank states are provided on corresponding indicator pages. These data underscore the fact that thousands of children die every year, and millions are at risk because of poverty, family structure, lack of parental employment, or risky behavior. As we note trends since 2000 based on rates and percentages, it is important to remember the millions of children whose futures are in jeopardy because their lives are filled with risks. Similar data showing the numbers behind the state rates are offered in Appendix 1.

In the following pages, the overall ranking of states based on all 10 indicators is reported, and each of the 10 indicators used to rank states is discussed separately.

TABLE 2 Highest and Lowest Ranking States

Indicators		HIGHEST RANKING VALUE	HIGHEST RANKING STATE(S)	LOWEST RANKING VALUE	LOWEST RANKING STATE(S)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2003	6.0	Alaska Washington	11.4	Mississippi
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2003	4.0	New Hampshire	10.7	Mississippi
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2003	12	New Hampshire	38	Alaska
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2003	40	Connecticut	105	Alaska
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2003	18	New Hampshire	63	Mississippi New Mexico Texas
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2004	3	Iowa North Dakota	13	Indiana
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2004	4	New Hampshire North Dakota	13	Louisiana
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2004	24	Nebraska	40	Alaska Louisiana
Percent of children in poverty	2004	10	Connecticut New Hampshire	31	Mississippi
Percent of children in single-parent families	2004	17	Utah	44	Louisiana

Ranking States on Composite Index

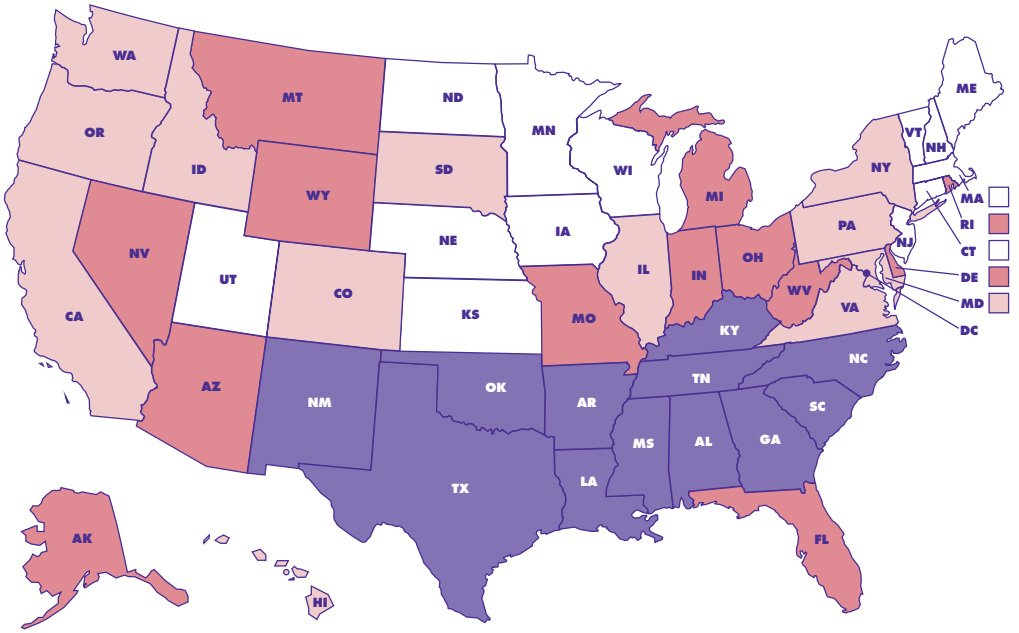
Data from all 10 key indicators are used to develop a composite index of child well-being for each state. The Overall Rank Table and Map show how states rank, based on the 10-item index.

The state that ranks highest (best), based on the composite index, is New Hampshire. Vermont ranks second, and Connecticut ranks third. The three states at the bottom of the ranking are Mississippi, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

The Overall Rank Map also reflects a couple of regional overtones. The New England states and a group of states in the Northern Plains all rank relatively high. Except for Rhode Island, all of the New England states rank in the top 11. Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin are all ranked in the top 14.

At the other end of the spectrum, states in the South and Southwest dominate the lower part of the ranking. The bottom 15 states are all located in the South or Southwest.

Overall Rank: 2006



Rank 1–13
Rank 14–25
Rank 26–38
Rank 39–50

A state's Overall Rank is determined by the sum of the state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). See Definitions and Data Sources on page 174 for a detailed description of the methodology used to construct the composite index and rank states.

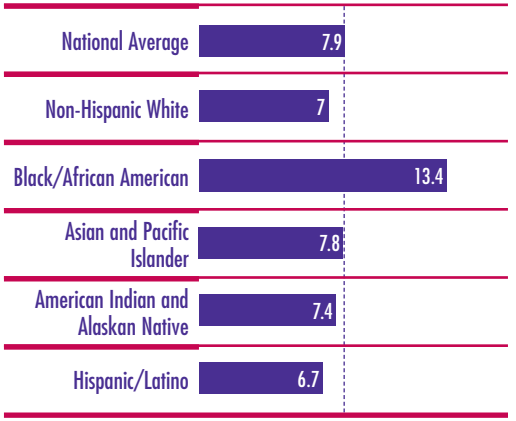
Rank	State	Rank	State
1	New Hampshire	27	Michigan
2	Vermont	28	Wyoming
3	Connecticut	29	Delaware
4	Minnesota	30	Missouri
5	Iowa	31	Rhode Island
6	Utah	32	Indiana
7	New Jersey	33	Florida
8	Nebraska	34	Montana
9	North Dakota	35	Alaska
10	Massachusetts	36	Nevada
11	Maine	37	Arizona
12	Kansas	38	West Virginia
13	Wisconsin	39	Texas
14	South Dakota	40	Oklahoma
15	Oregon	41	North Carolina
16	Pennsylvania	42	Kentucky
17	Washington	43	Alabama
18	California	44	Georgia
19	Virginia	45	Arkansas
20	Idaho	46	Tennessee
21	Hawaii	47	South Carolina
22	New York	48	New Mexico
23	Maryland	49	Louisiana
24	Illinois	50	Mississippi
25	Colorado	N.R.	District of Columbia
26	Ohio		

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Although low-birthweight babies were only 7.8 percent of all births in 2002 they accounted for 68 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life for low-birthweight babies (59.5 deaths per 1,000 births) is nearly 25 times that for babies of normal birthweight (2.4 deaths per 1,000 births). Therefore, the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to experience a higher than average rate of problems as they grow older.

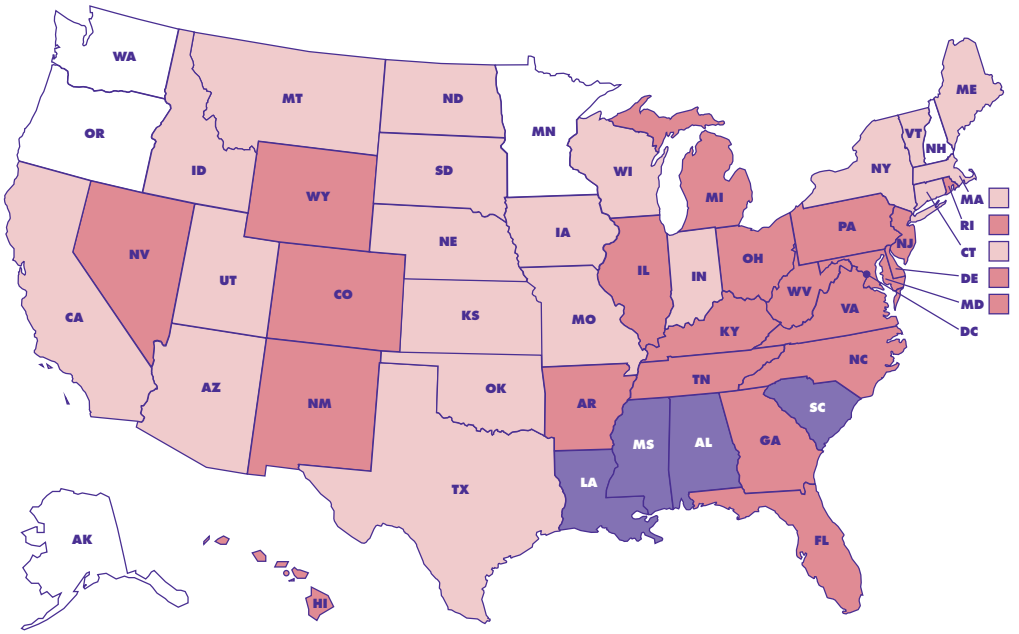
Percent Low-Birthweight Babies by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2003



NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

- Nationally, 324,064 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 2003. Low-birthweight babies were 7.9 percent of all births in 2003, compared to 7.6 percent in 2000.
- This represents a 4 percent increase in low-weight births over the 2000 to 2003 period.
- Between 2000 and 2003, the percent of low-birthweight babies worsened in 47 states and improved in only 3 states, plus the District of Columbia.
- Among the states, the incidence of low-birthweight babies in 2003 ranged from a low of 6.0 percent in Alaska and Washington to a high of 11.4 percent in Mississippi.
- The percent of black low-weight births (13.4) is at least 72 percent higher than any other group examined.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies: 2003*



More than 20% better than state median (6.4 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (6.5 to 8.0)

Up to 20% worse than state median (8.1 to 9.6)

More than 20% worse than state median (9.7 and higher)

** Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	6.0	26	New Jersey	8.1
1	Washington	6.0	26	Pennsylvania	8.1
3	Oregon	6.1	29	Michigan	8.2
4	Minnesota	6.2	29	Virginia	8.2
4	New Hampshire	6.2	31	Illinois	8.3
6	Idaho	6.5	31	Ohio	8.3
6	Maine	6.5	33	Florida	8.5
6	North Dakota	6.5	33	New Mexico	8.5
6	Utah	6.5	33	Rhode Island	8.5
10	California	6.6	36	Hawaii	8.6
10	Iowa	6.6	36	West Virginia	8.6
10	South Dakota	6.6	38	Kentucky	8.7
13	Montana	6.8	39	Arkansas	8.9
13	Wisconsin	6.8	39	Wyoming	8.9
15	Nebraska	6.9	41	Colorado	9.0
16	Vermont	7.0	41	Georgia	9.0
17	Arizona	7.1	41	North Carolina	9.0
18	Kansas	7.4	44	Maryland	9.1
19	Connecticut	7.5	45	Delaware	9.4
20	Massachusetts	7.6	45	Tennessee	9.4
21	Oklahoma	7.8	47	Alabama	10.0
22	Indiana	7.9	48	South Carolina	10.1
22	New York	7.9	49	Louisiana	10.7
22	Texas	7.9	50	Mississippi	11.4
25	Missouri	8.0	N.R.	District of Columbia	10.9
26	Nevada	8.1			

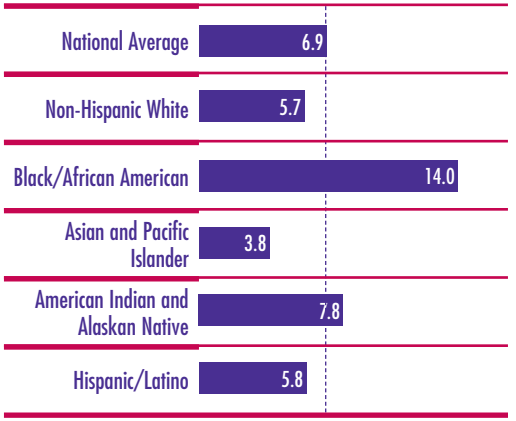
N.R.=Not Ranked.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on newborns. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births during the year.

After several decades of constantly falling infant mortality rates, improvement has stalled. The Infant Mortality Rate in 2003 is the same as it was in 2000. In fact, between 2001 and 2002, the Infant Mortality Rate increased for the first time in nearly 50 years. It is also important to note that even the best performing states have higher rates than several other industrialized countries. Clearly, we can do better.

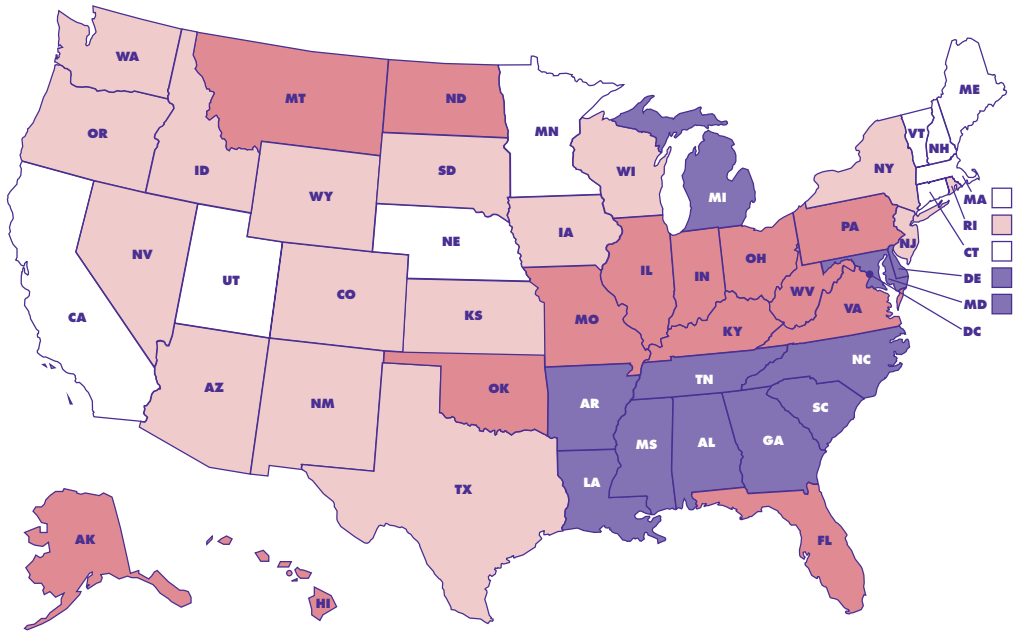
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2003



NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

- During 2003, 28,025 infants under age 1 died in the United States, which amounts to almost 77 infant deaths each day.
- In 2003, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate was 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, the same as in 2000.
- Between 2000 and 2003, the Infant Mortality Rate deteriorated in 18 states. However, infant mortality improved in 28 states (and the District of Columbia) and was unchanged in 4 others.
- Among the states, the Infant Mortality Rate in 2003 ranged from a low of 4.0 in New Hampshire to a high of 10.7 in Mississippi. It is important to note, however, that some rates are based on a relatively small number of infant deaths and may not be a very good gauge of the underlying risk of death.
- The Infant Mortality Rate among blacks (14.0 deaths per 1,000 births) is more than twice as high as the national average (6.9 deaths per 1,000 births).

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 2003



- More than 20% better than state median (5.4 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.5 to 6.7)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (6.8 to 8.0)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.1 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	4.0	27	Kentucky	6.9
2	Minnesota	4.6	28	Alaska	7.0
3	Massachusetts	4.8	29	North Dakota	7.3
4	Maine	4.9	29	Pennsylvania	7.3
5	Utah	5.0	29	West Virginia	7.3
5	Vermont	5.0	32	Florida	7.5
7	California	5.2	32	Hawaii	7.5
8	Connecticut	5.4	34	Indiana	7.6
8	Nebraska	5.4	35	Illinois	7.7
10	Iowa	5.6	35	Ohio	7.7
10	Oregon	5.6	35	Virginia	7.7
10	Washington	5.6	38	Oklahoma	7.8
13	Nevada	5.7	39	Missouri	7.9
13	New Jersey	5.7	40	Maryland	8.2
15	New Mexico	5.8	40	North Carolina	8.2
15	Wyoming	5.8	42	South Carolina	8.3
17	New York	6.0	43	Georgia	8.5
18	Colorado	6.1	43	Michigan	8.5
19	Idaho	6.3	45	Alabama	8.7
20	Arizona	6.5	45	Arkansas	8.7
20	Wisconsin	6.5	47	Louisiana	9.3
22	Kansas	6.6	47	Tennessee	9.3
22	Texas	6.6	49	Delaware	9.4
24	Rhode Island	6.7	50	Mississippi	10.7
24	South Dakota	6.7	N.R.	District of Columbia	10.5
26	Montana	6.8			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

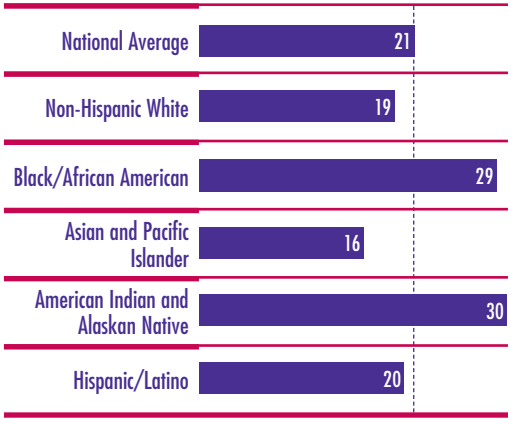
Child Death Rate

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for nearly one-fifth of all child deaths in 2003, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

Child deaths are just the tip of the iceberg. One study found that for each death by injury, there were 160 children admitted to a hospital for an injury and about 2,000 children with emergency room visits related to injuries.

Too many young children die in automobile accidents because they are not wearing a seat belt. Nearly half of the children ages 1 to 4 who died in traffic crashes were not wearing a seat belt or other restraint.

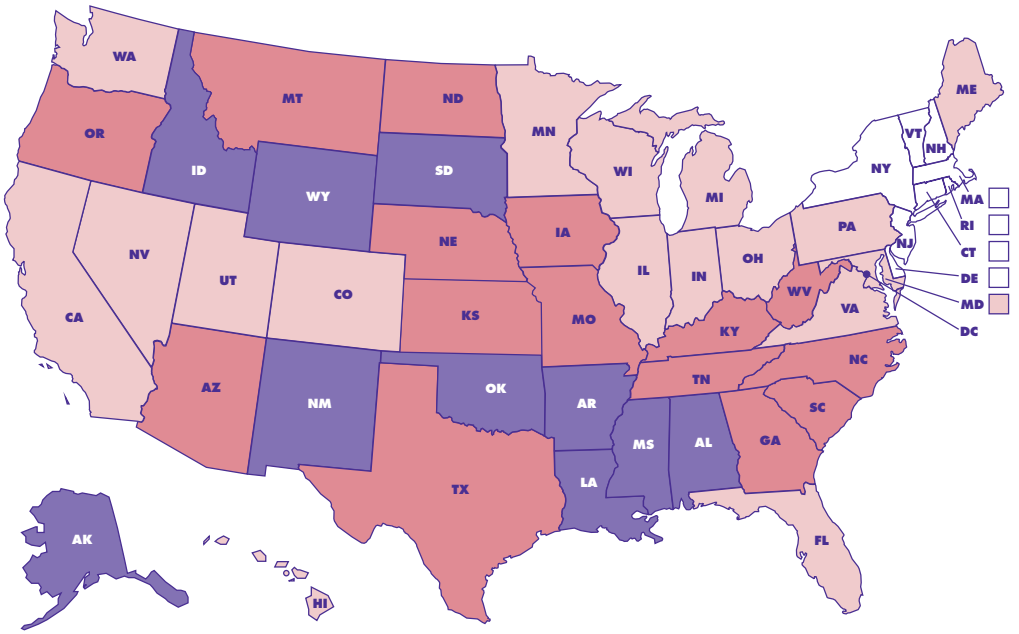
Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2003



NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

- During 2003, 11,919 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States, which amounts to an average of 33 deaths per day.
- The Child Death Rate inched downward from 22 out of every 100,000 children in this age range in 2000, to 21 deaths per 100,000 in 2003.
- Between 2000 and 2003, the Child Death Rate decreased in 27 states and the District of Columbia, while increasing in 14 states. In 9 states, the rate was unchanged.
- Among the states, the Child Death Rate in 2003 ranged from a low of 12 in New Hampshire to a high of 38 in Alaska.
- The Child Death Rate for American Indians and Alaskan Natives (30 deaths per 100,000) is higher than any other group examined here.

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14): 2003

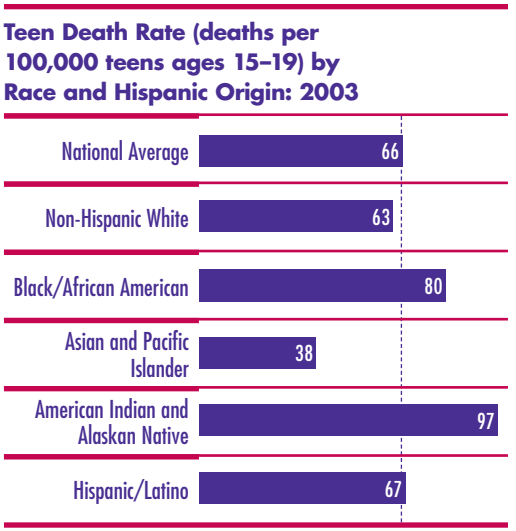


- More than 20% better than state median (17 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (18 to 21)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (22 to 25)
- More than 20% worse than state median (26 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	12	26	North Carolina	22
2	Massachusetts	13	26	Oregon	22
3	Connecticut	14	29	Georgia	23
3	Delaware	14	30	Arizona	24
3	Rhode Island	14	30	Kansas	24
6	New Jersey	15	30	Missouri	24
7	New York	16	30	Montana	24
7	Vermont	16	30	Texas	24
9	Hawaii	18	30	West Virginia	24
9	Minnesota	18	36	Kentucky	25
11	California	19	36	Nebraska	25
11	Illinois	19	36	North Dakota	25
11	Nevada	19	36	South Carolina	25
11	Pennsylvania	19	36	Tennessee	25
11	Washington	19	41	Idaho	26
16	Indiana	20	42	Alabama	27
16	Maryland	20	42	Arkansas	27
16	Ohio	20	44	Louisiana	28
16	Wisconsin	20	45	New Mexico	29
20	Colorado	21	45	Oklahoma	29
20	Florida	21	47	Mississippi	33
20	Maine	21	48	South Dakota	36
20	Michigan	21	49	Wyoming	37
20	Utah	21	50	Alaska	38
20	Virginia	21	N.R.	District of Columbia	27
26	Iowa	22			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Teen Death Rate



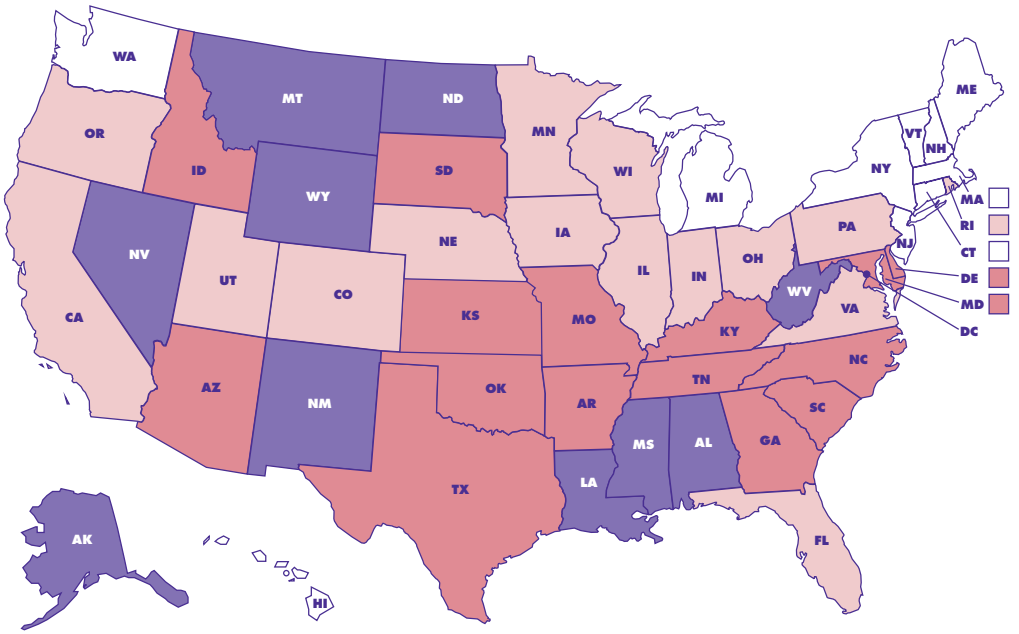
NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

As people move into their middle and late teenage years, they encounter many new risks that can cost them their life. The Teen Death Rate reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (deaths per 100,000 teens in this age group) from all causes. It is worth noting that deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides accounted for 75 percent of all deaths in this age group in 2003.

Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide. Most of the lethal accidents are automobile accidents. The Teen Death Rate fell slightly between 2000 and 2003, and the decrease was primarily due to a lower number of teen suicides. The number of teen deaths due to accidents was exactly the same in 2003 as it was in 2000 (6,755). The number of teen deaths due to homicide increased slightly from 1,914 in 2000 to 1,938 in 2003, and the number of teen deaths due to suicide dropped from 1,621 to 1,487 during the same period.

- In 2003, 13,595 Americans ages 15–19 died, and this amounts to an average of 37 teen deaths each day. Virtually all of these were preventable deaths.
- The Teen Death Rate inched downward from 67 deaths per 100,000 teens in 2000 to 66 deaths per 100,000 in 2003, a decrease of 1 percent.
- Between 2000 and 2003, the rate of teen deaths declined in 26 states, increased in 23 states (and the District of Columbia), and remained unchanged in 1.
- Among the states, the Teen Death Rate in 2003 ranged from a low of 40 in Connecticut to a high of 105 in Alaska.
- The Teen Death Rate for American Indians and Alaskan Natives is nearly 50 percent higher than the national average.

Teen Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19): 2003



- More than 20% better than state median (56 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (57 to 70)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (71 to 84)
- More than 20% worse than state median (85 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	40	27	Idaho	72
2	New Jersey	42	27	Texas	72
3	New Hampshire	46	29	Missouri	73
4	New York	48	30	Georgia	74
5	Massachusetts	51	31	Kentucky	75
6	Maine	53	32	Delaware	76
6	Vermont	53	32	Tennessee	76
8	Hawaii	54	34	Maryland	77
8	Washington	54	35	Arizona	80
10	Michigan	55	35	North Carolina	80
11	Ohio	57	35	Oklahoma	80
11	Oregon	57	38	South Carolina	82
13	Iowa	58	38	South Dakota	82
14	Minnesota	59	40	Arkansas	84
15	California	61	41	North Dakota	85
15	Nebraska	61	41	Wyoming	85
15	Utah	61	43	Nevada	87
18	Virginia	62	44	Alabama	89
19	Indiana	63	44	Mississippi	89
20	Rhode Island	65	46	West Virginia	90
21	Colorado	66	47	Louisiana	96
22	Pennsylvania	67	48	New Mexico	97
23	Illinois	68	49	Montana	104
24	Florida	70	50	Alaska	105
24	Wisconsin	70	N.R.	District of Columbia	151
26	Kansas	71			

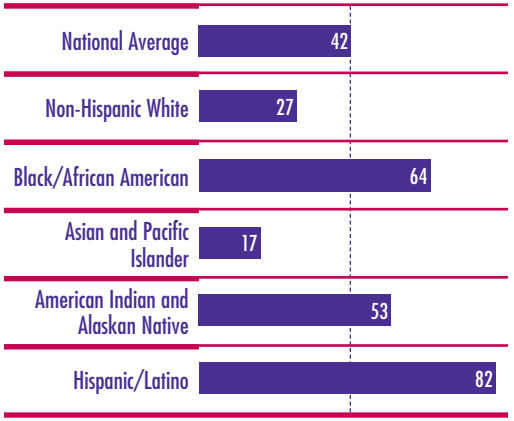
N.R.=Not Ranked.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. The consequence of starting out life as the child of a teen mother can be illustrated by the following stark comparison. The poverty rate for children born to teenage mothers who have never married and who did not graduate from high school is 78 percent. On the other hand, the poverty rate for children born to women over age 20 who are currently married and did graduate from high school is 9 percent.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 48 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 in 2000 to 42 births per 1,000 teen females in this age range in 2003. This decline was reflected among every major racial and ethnic group. It is worth noting that teen pregnancy rates and teen abortion rates have been falling as well.

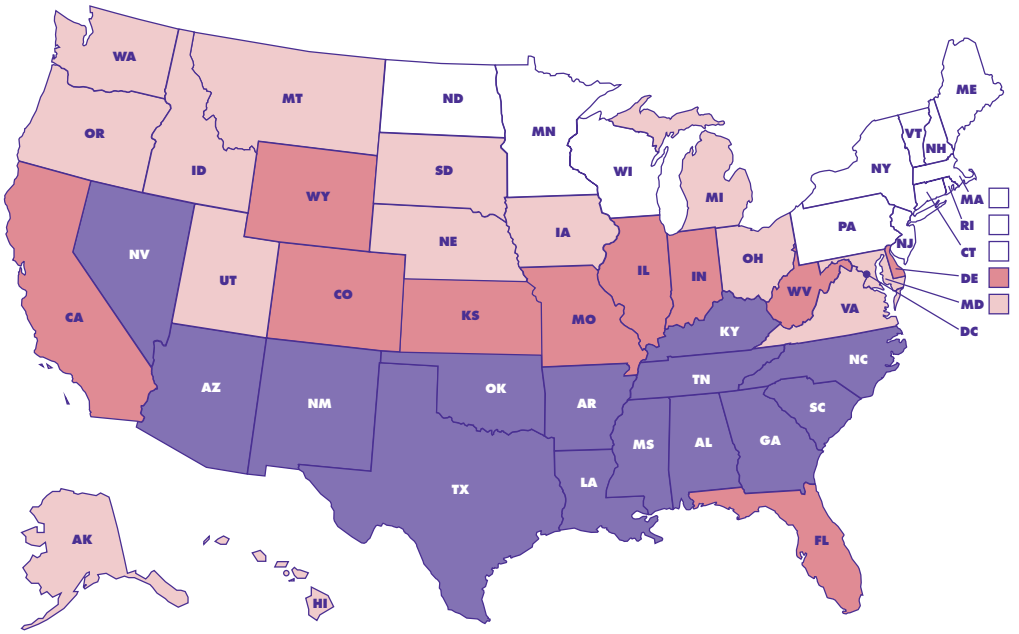
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2003



NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

- In 2003, there were 414,580 babies born to females ages 15 to 19, yielding a record-low rate of 42 births per 1,000 teens.
- Nonetheless, this means there were about 1,136 births to teens each day during 2003.
- The 2003 rate represents a drop of 13 percent from 2000, when the Teen Birth Rate was 48 births per 1,000 teens.
- Between 2000 and 2003, the Teen Birth Rate decreased in 49 states, was unchanged in 1 state, and increased in the District of Columbia.
- Among the states, the Teen Birth Rate in 2003 ranged from a low of 18 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 in New Hampshire to a high of 63 births per 1,000 in Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.
- The Teen Birth Rate among Latinos (82 births per 1,000 females age 15 to 19) is nearly twice the national average (42 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19).

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19): 2003



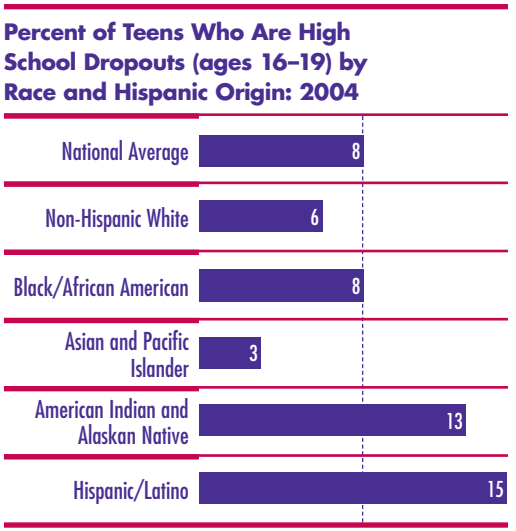
- More than 20% better than state median (31 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (32 to 39)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (40 to 47)
- More than 20% worse than state median (48 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	18	27	California	40
2	Vermont	19	27	Illinois	40
3	Massachusetts	23	29	Kansas	41
4	Connecticut	25	29	Wyoming	41
4	Maine	25	31	Florida	43
6	New Jersey	26	31	Indiana	43
7	Minnesota	27	31	Missouri	43
7	North Dakota	27	34	Colorado	44
9	New York	28	35	Delaware	45
10	Pennsylvania	31	35	West Virginia	45
10	Rhode Island	31	37	North Carolina	49
10	Wisconsin	31	38	Kentucky	50
13	Iowa	32	39	South Carolina	51
13	Washington	32	40	Alabama	52
15	Maryland	33	41	Georgia	53
16	Michigan	34	41	Nevada	53
16	Oregon	34	41	Tennessee	53
18	Montana	35	44	Louisiana	56
18	South Dakota	35	44	Oklahoma	56
18	Utah	35	46	Arkansas	59
21	Nebraska	36	47	Arizona	61
21	Virginia	36	48	Mississippi	63
23	Hawaii	37	48	New Mexico	63
24	Alaska	39	48	Texas	63
24	Idaho	39	N.R.	District of Columbia	60
24	Ohio	39			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

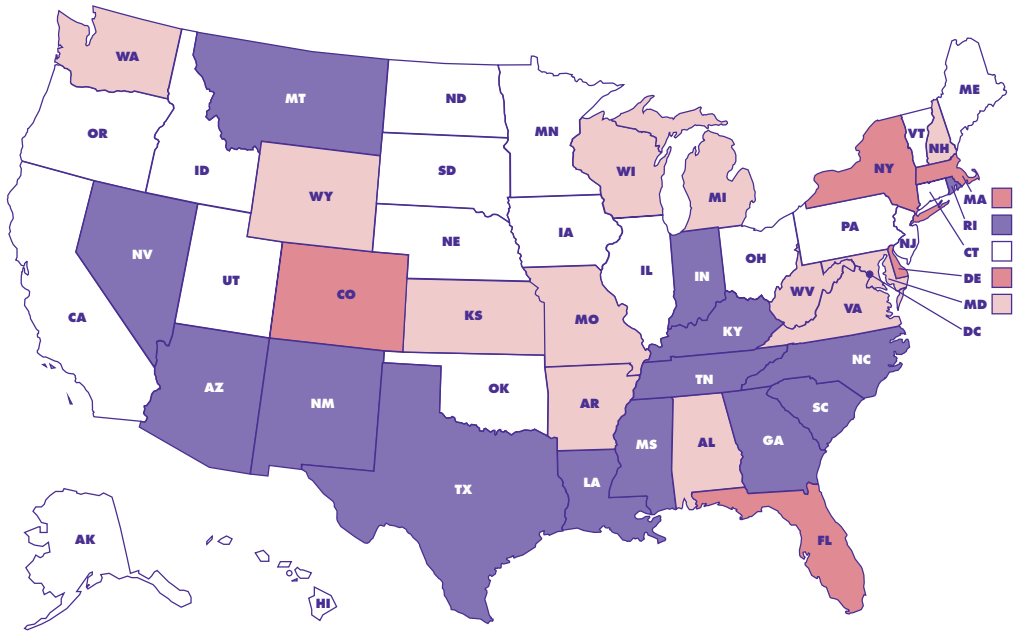
Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education and getting a good job. Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. As America moves further into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the job prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal.



NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

- Nationwide in 2004, there were about 1.1 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 who were not in school and had not graduated from high school.
- The dropout rate in 2004 (8 percent) was 3 percentage points lower than the 11 percent rate in 2000.
- The dropout rate fell in 41 states (and the District of Columbia) between 2000 and 2004, rose in 2 states, and was unchanged in 7 others. It should be noted that many of these changes were quite small and probably not statistically significant.
- In 2004, the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 3 percent in Iowa and North Dakota, to a high of 13 percent in Indiana.
- American Indians and Alaskan Natives (13 percent) as well as Latinos (15 percent) have high school dropout rates that are more than twice as high as that for non-Hispanic whites (6 percent).

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16–19): 2004



- More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (8)
- More than 20% worse than state median (9 and higher)

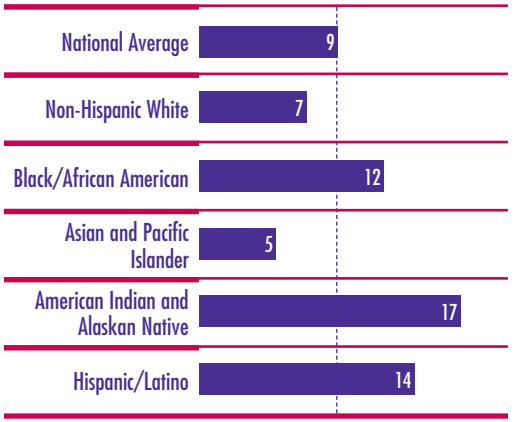
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Iowa	3	20	Virginia	7
1	North Dakota	3	20	Washington	7
3	Connecticut	4	20	West Virginia	7
3	Hawaii	4	20	Wisconsin	7
3	South Dakota	4	20	Wyoming	7
3	Vermont	4	32	Colorado	8
7	Alaska	5	32	Delaware	8
7	Maine	5	32	Florida	8
7	Minnesota	5	32	Massachusetts	8
7	New Jersey	5	32	New York	8
7	Pennsylvania	5	37	Montana	9
7	Utah	5	37	North Carolina	9
13	California	6	37	Rhode Island	9
13	Idaho	6	37	Texas	9
13	Illinois	6	41	Kentucky	10
13	Nebraska	6	41	Louisiana	10
13	Ohio	6	41	Mississippi	10
13	Oklahoma	6	41	South Carolina	10
13	Oregon	6	45	Arizona	11
20	Alabama	7	45	Nevada	11
20	Arkansas	7	45	Tennessee	11
20	Kansas	7	48	Georgia	12
20	Maryland	7	48	New Mexico	12
20	Michigan	7	50	Indiana	13
20	Missouri	7	N.R.	District of Columbia	10
20	New Hampshire	7			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens" or "Disconnected Youth") reflects young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. While those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, many young persons who have finished school but are not working also belong to a marginalized group.

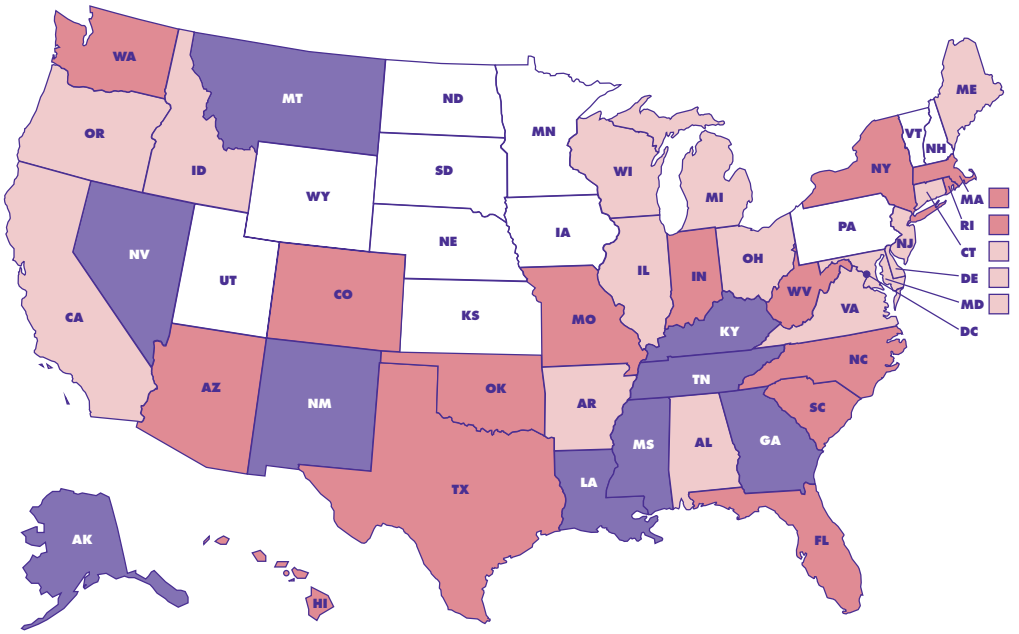
Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004



NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

- In 2004, almost 1.3 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were neither enrolled in school nor working.
- Nationwide, there was no change between 2000 and 2004 in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds who were idle, which remained at 9 percent.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the share of Idle Teens fell in 24 states, increased in 16 states (plus the District of Columbia), and remained unchanged in 10 others. It should be noted that many of these changes were quite small and probably not statistically significant.
- Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 2004 ranged from a low of 4 percent in New Hampshire and North Dakota to a high of 13 percent in Louisiana.
- For all minority groups examined here, only Asians and Pacific Islanders have a lower Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16 to 19) than that for non-Hispanic whites.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19): 2004



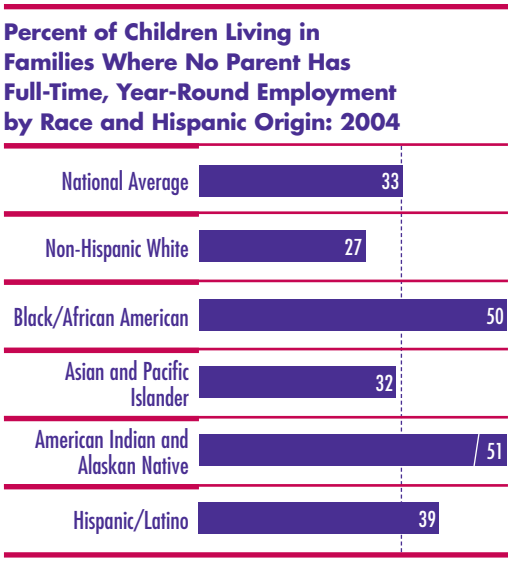
- More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7 to 8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (9 to 10)
- More than 20% worse than state median (11 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	4
1	North Dakota	4
3	Iowa	5
3	South Dakota	5
5	Kansas	6
5	Minnesota	6
5	Nebraska	6
5	Pennsylvania	6
5	Utah	6
5	Vermont	6
5	Wyoming	6
12	Delaware	7
12	Idaho	7
12	Maine	7
12	Maryland	7
12	New Jersey	7
12	Wisconsin	7
18	Alabama	8
18	Arkansas	8
18	California	8
18	Connecticut	8
18	Illinois	8
18	Michigan	8
18	Ohio	8
18	Oregon	8
18	Virginia	8
27	Colorado	9
27	Florida	9
27	Massachusetts	9
27	New York	9
27	Oklahoma	9
27	Rhode Island	9
27	Washington	9
34	Arizona	10
34	Hawaii	10
34	Indiana	10
34	Missouri	10
34	North Carolina	10
34	South Carolina	10
34	Texas	10
34	West Virginia	10
42	Georgia	11
42	Kentucky	11
42	Nevada	11
42	Tennessee	11
46	Alaska	12
46	Mississippi	12
46	Montana	12
46	New Mexico	12
50	Louisiana	13
N.R.	District of Columbia	13

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

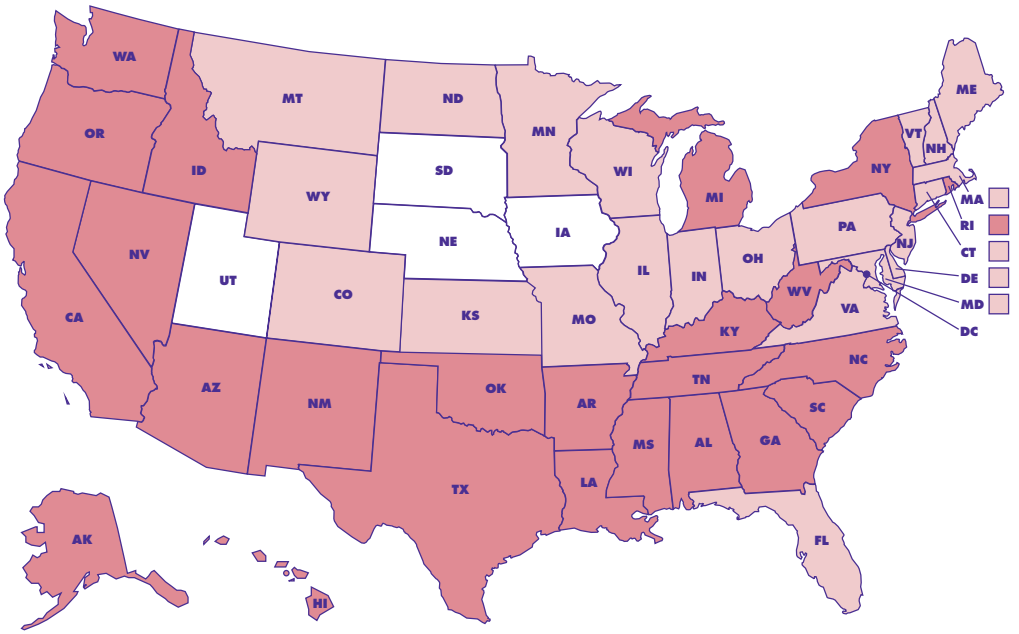
In 2004, more than 24 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. This measure is sometimes referred to as "lack of secure parental employment." In addition to having higher poverty rates, these children are more likely to lack access to the health and family benefits that a stable job provides. We found that 15 percent of children living in families where no parent had a full-time, year-round job lacked health insurance, compared to 9 percent in other families.



NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

- Nationally, the Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment increased from 32 percent in 2000 to 33 percent in 2004.
- During that period, this measure improved in 11 states, got worse in 32 others (plus the District of Columbia), and was unchanged in 7 states.
- Among the states, the 2004 figures ranged from a low of 24 percent in Nebraska to a high of 40 percent in Alaska and Louisiana.
- The percent of black and percent of American Indian/Alaskan Native children in families where no parent has a full-time, year-round job are nearly double the rate for non-Hispanic whites (27 percent).

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment: 2004



- More than 20% better than state median (26 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (27 to 33)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (34 to 40)
- More than 20% worse than state median (41 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	24	27	Arizona	34
2	Iowa	25	27	Michigan	34
2	South Dakota	25	29	Georgia	35
4	Utah	26	29	New York	35
5	Connecticut	27	29	North Carolina	35
5	Kansas	27	29	Oregon	35
5	North Dakota	27	29	South Carolina	35
8	Maryland	28	29	Tennessee	35
8	New Jersey	28	29	Texas	35
8	Vermont	28	36	Alabama	36
11	Minnesota	29	36	California	36
11	New Hampshire	29	36	Hawaii	36
11	Virginia	29	36	Idaho	36
14	Delaware	30	36	Nevada	36
14	Wisconsin	30	36	Oklahoma	36
16	Colorado	31	36	West Virginia	36
16	Massachusetts	31	43	New Mexico	37
16	Missouri	31	43	Rhode Island	37
19	Florida	32	45	Arkansas	38
19	Illinois	32	45	Kentucky	38
19	Maine	32	45	Washington	38
19	Ohio	32	48	Mississippi	39
19	Pennsylvania	32	49	Alaska	40
19	Wyoming	32	49	Louisiana	40
25	Indiana	33	N.R.	District of Columbia	52
25	Montana	33			

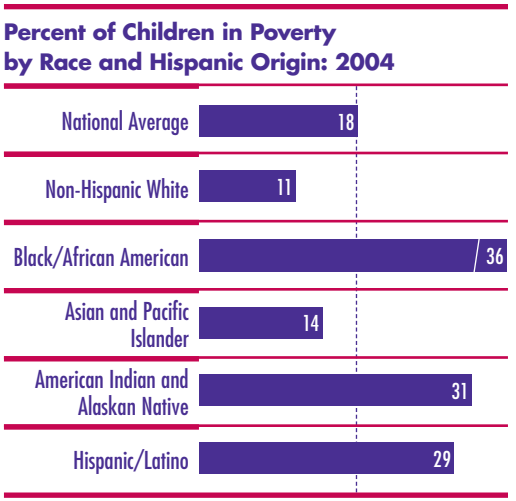
N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional welfare, and delinquency.

The data shown here are based on the official poverty measure as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The official poverty measure consists of a series of income thresholds based on family size and composition. The 2004 poverty line was $19,157 for a family of two adults and two children.

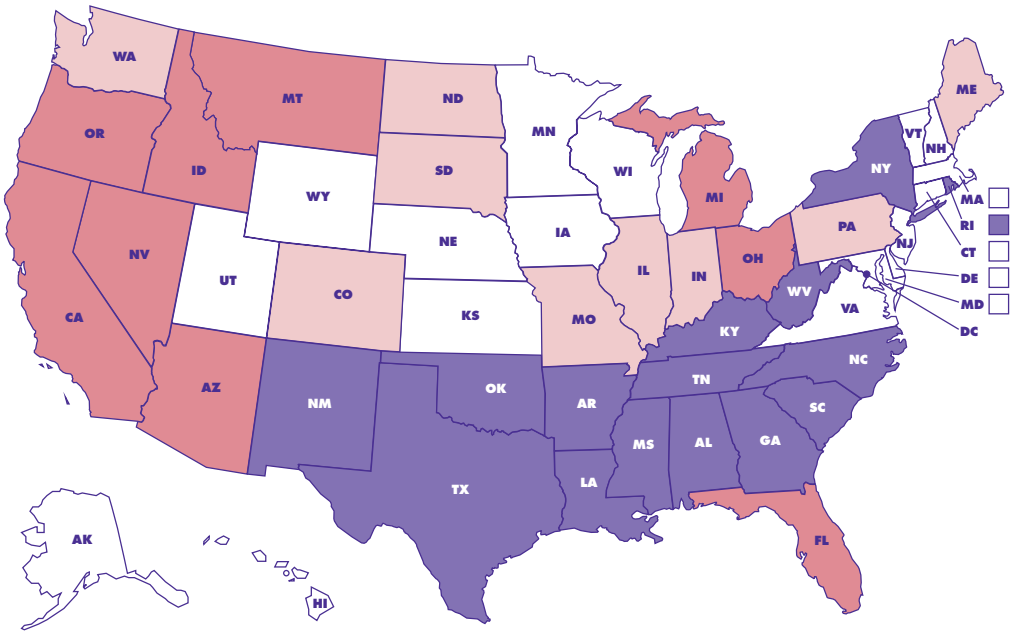
Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private-sector income, but differences in governmental efforts to alleviate child poverty greatly accentuate the disparities. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.



NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

- In 2004, 18 percent of children were poor, which is up slightly from 17 percent in 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, child poverty increased in 36 states (plus the District of Columbia), decreased in 11 states, and remained unchanged in 3 states.
- Among the states, the child poverty rate for 2004 ranged from a low of 10 percent in Connecticut and New Hampshire to a high of 31 percent in Mississippi.
- The poverty rate for black children (36 percent) is more than three times the poverty rate for non-Hispanic white children (11 percent).

Percent of Children in Poverty: 2004



- More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 17)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (18 to 20)
- More than 20% worse than state median (21 and higher)

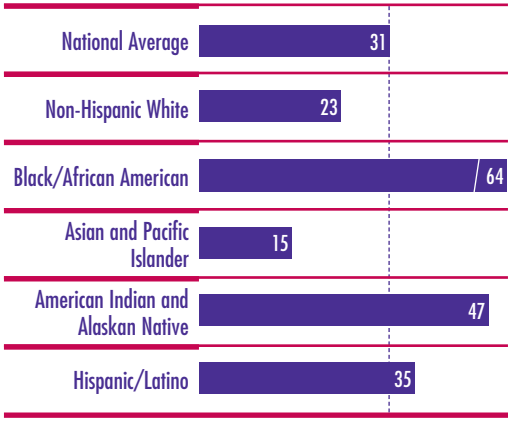
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	10	27	Florida	18
1	New Hampshire	10	27	Michigan	18
3	Alaska	11	27	Ohio	18
3	Maryland	11	30	California	19
3	Minnesota	11	30	Montana	19
6	Iowa	12	30	Nevada	19
6	Kansas	12	30	Oregon	19
6	New Jersey	12	34	Arizona	20
6	Vermont	12	34	Idaho	20
10	Massachusetts	13	36	Georgia	21
10	Nebraska	13	36	New York	21
10	Utah	13	36	Oklahoma	21
10	Virginia	13	36	Rhode Island	21
14	Delaware	14	36	Tennessee	21
14	Hawaii	14	41	North Carolina	22
14	Wisconsin	14	42	Alabama	23
14	Wyoming	14	42	South Carolina	23
18	Colorado	15	42	Texas	23
18	Indiana	15	45	West Virginia	24
18	South Dakota	15	46	Kentucky	25
21	Missouri	16	47	Arkansas	26
21	North Dakota	16	48	New Mexico	28
23	Illinois	17	49	Louisiana	30
23	Maine	17	50	Mississippi	31
23	Pennsylvania	17	N.R.	District of Columbia	34
23	Washington	17			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families

Much of the public interest in family structure is linked to the fact that children growing up in single-parent families typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. About 40 percent of children in female-headed families were poor in 2004, compared to 8 percent of children in married-couple families. Only about one-third of female-headed families reported receiving any child support or alimony payments in 2004. Beyond poverty, children in divorced and single-parent families are at increased risk for poor academic achievement (repeated grades, low marks, low class standing); increased likelihood of dropping out of high school; early childbearing; and increased likelihood of depression, stress, anxiety, and aggression.

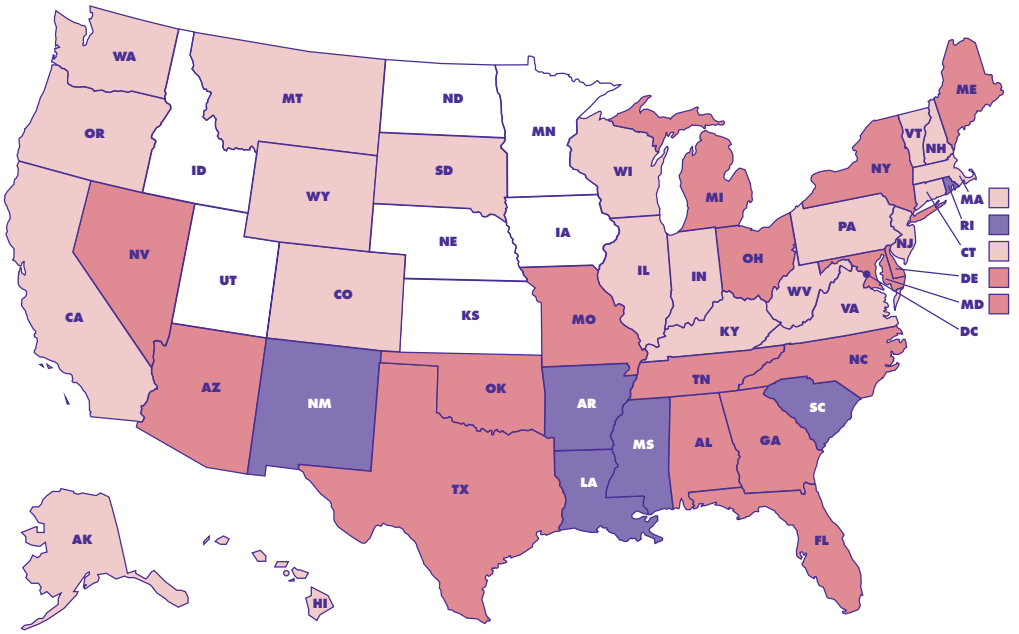
Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004



NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

- More than 21 million children lived in single-parent families in 2004.
- Nationwide, there was no change between 2000 and 2004 in the percent of children living in single-parent families, which remained at 31 percent.
- During this period, 15 states recorded a decrease in the percent of children living in single-parent families; 11 states reported no change in this measure, while the situation worsened in 24 states and the District of Columbia.
- In 2004, the Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families ranged from a low of 17 percent in Utah to a high of 44 percent in Louisiana.
- Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of black children live in single-parent families, compared to a little more than one-third (35 percent) for Latinos and slightly less than one-fourth (23 percent) for non-Hispanic whites.

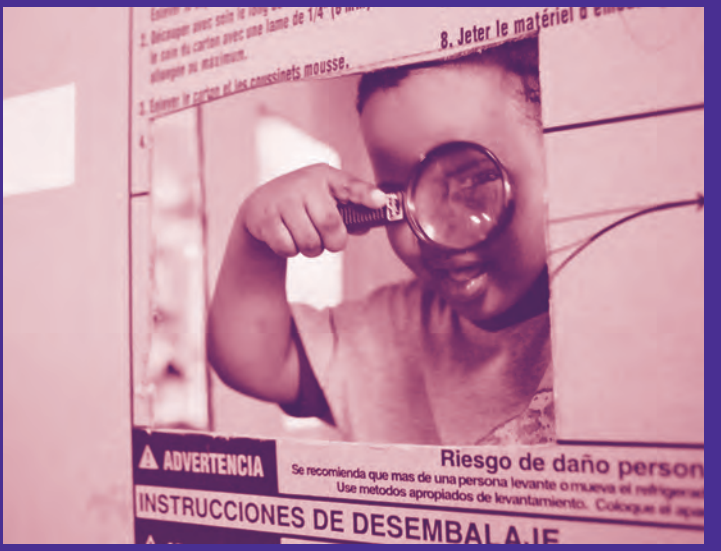
Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families: 2004



- More than 20% better than state median (24 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (25 to 30)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (31 to 36)
- More than 20% worse than state median (37 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	17	25	Pennsylvania	30
2	Idaho	23	25	Washington	30
2	Nebraska	23	29	Arizona	31
4	Iowa	24	29	Michigan	31
4	Kansas	24	29	Missouri	31
4	Minnesota	24	29	Nevada	31
4	North Dakota	24	33	Texas	32
8	New Jersey	25	34	Maine	33
9	Colorado	26	34	Maryland	33
9	New Hampshire	26	34	Ohio	33
9	Vermont	26	37	New York	34
12	Connecticut	27	37	North Carolina	34
12	Montana	27	37	Oklahoma	34
12	South Dakota	27	37	Tennessee	34
12	Wyoming	27	41	Delaware	35
16	Hawaii	28	41	Georgia	35
16	Illinois	28	43	Alabama	36
16	Indiana	28	43	Florida	36
16	Wisconsin	28	45	Arkansas	38
20	California	29	45	New Mexico	38
20	Massachusetts	29	47	Rhode Island	39
20	Oregon	29	48	South Carolina	40
20	Virginia	29	49	Mississippi	42
20	West Virginia	29	50	Louisiana	44
25	Alaska	30	N.R.	District of Columbia	68
25	Kentucky	30			

N.R.=Not Ranked.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INSTRUCCIONES DE DESEMBALAJE

PROFILES

USA United States

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	72,361,364	73,277,998	916,634	1%
Children ages 3–5	11,687,417	11,809,727	122,310	1%
Children under age 3	11,470,707	12,113,299	642,592	6%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

Children in immigrant families: 2003	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 2003	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

Median income of families with children: 2004	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%

Education

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	32%

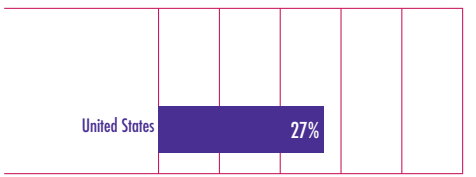
Economic Conditions of Young Children

Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

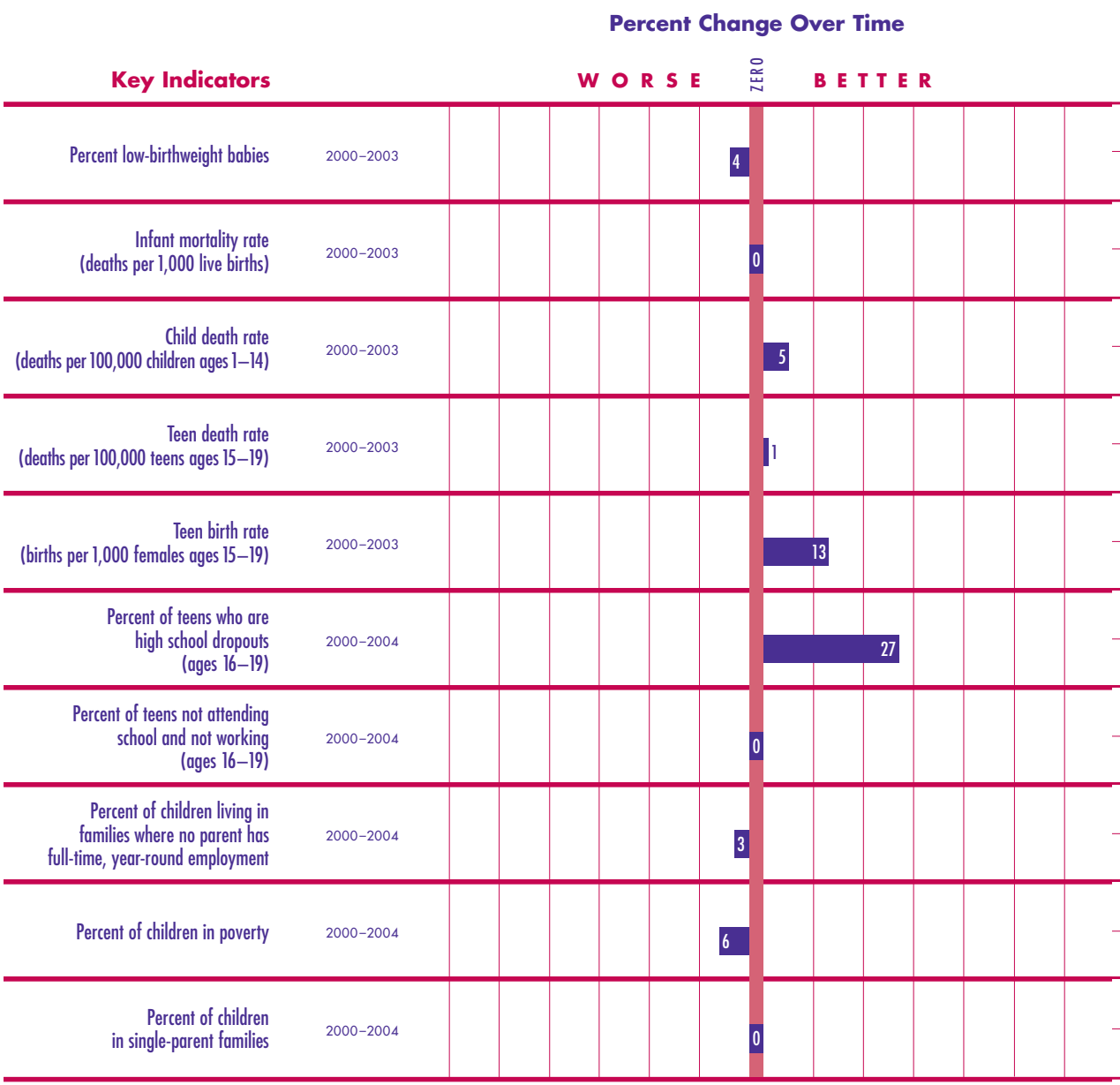
Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	6,512,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

United States



Trend Data		NATIONAL
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000	7.6
	2003	7.9
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000	6.9
	2003	6.9
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000	22
	2003	21
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000	67
	2003	66
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000	48
	2003	42
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000	11
	2004	8
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000	9
	2004	9
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000	32
	2004	33
Percent of children in poverty	2000	17
	2004	18
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000	31
	2004	31

AL Alabama

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,121,818	1,094,533	–27,285	–2%
Children ages 3–5	178,842	177,081	–1,761	–1%
Children under age 3	177,472	176,839	–633	0%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	4%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	7%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	9%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	84%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$43,500	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	46%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	31%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	53%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	7%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	47%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	34%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	37%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	47%	32%

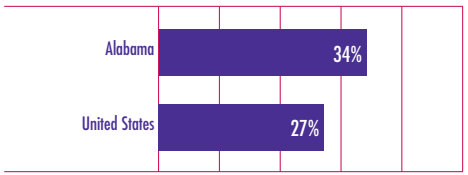
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	28%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	64%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	11%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	23%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	118,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY **AL** GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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AL

Alabama

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	3	2000	9.7	7.6	47
			2003	10.0	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	7	2000	9.4	6.9	45
			2003	8.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	27	22	42
			2003	27	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	3	2000	92	67	44
			2003	89	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	15	2000	61	48	40
			2003	52	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	46	2000	13	11	20
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	33	2000	12	9	18
			2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	3	2000	35	32	36
			2004	36	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	10	2000	21	17	42
			2004	23	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	35	31	43
			2004	36	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

AK Alaska

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	190,342	188,229	–2,113	–1%
Children ages 3–5	29,185	29,101	–84	0%
Children under age 3	28,315	30,150	1,835	6%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	10%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	5%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	12%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	78%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$61,200	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	30%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	41%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	55%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	2%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	42%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	23%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	30%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	31%	32%

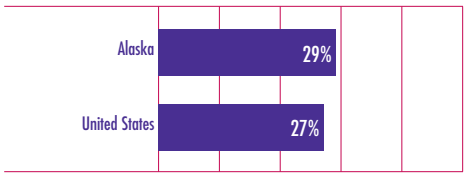
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	15%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	64%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	6%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	15%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	17,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT **AK** NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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AK

Alaska

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	5.6	7.6	1
			2003	6.0	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	3	2000	6.8	6.9	28
			2003	7.0	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	19	2000	32	22	50
			2003	38	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	26	2000	142	67	50
			2003	105	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	20	2000	49	48	24
			2003	39	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	38	2000	8	11	7
			2004	5	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	50	2000	8	9	46
			2004	12	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	18	2000	49	32	49
			2004	40	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	15	2000	13	17	3
			2004	11	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	30	31	25
			2004	30	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,377,750	1,547,260	169,510	12%
Children ages 3–5	230,434	261,544	31,110	14%
Children under age 3	232,039	272,730	40,691	18%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	27%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	5%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	15%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	82%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$44,700	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	48%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	32%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	63%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	48%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	30%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	35%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	36%	32%

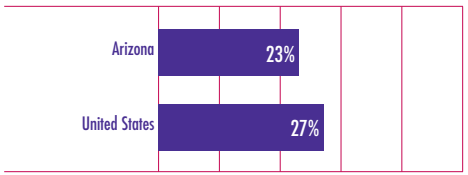
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	23%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	54%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	11%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	28%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	120,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

Arizona

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data			National Rank
				STATE	NATIONAL	*National Rank is based on most recent available data*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	1	2000	7.0	7.6	[17]
			2003	7.1	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	3	2000	6.7	6.9	[20]
			2003	6.5	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	8	2000	26	22	[30]
			2003	24	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	1	2000	79	67	[35]
			2003	80	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	10	2000	68	48	[47]
			2003	61	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	39	2000	18	11	[45]
			2004	11	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	23	2000	13	9	[34]
			2004	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	10	2000	31	32	[27]
			2004	34	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	13	2000	23	17	[34]
			2004	20	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	6	2000	33	31	[29]
			2004	31	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

AR Arkansas

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	680,361	676,550	–3,811	–1%
Children ages 3–5	109,133	110,072	939	1%
Children under age 3	108,720	111,706	2,986	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	6%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	8%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	9%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	85%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$36,600	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	12%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	54%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	32%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	52%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	7%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	37%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	22%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	36%	32%

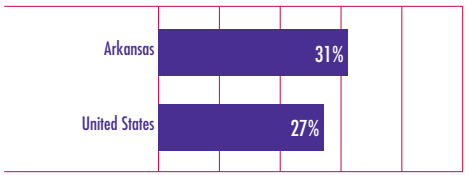
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	28%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	63%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	12%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	26%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	70,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA **AR** TN SC NM LA MS

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AR

Arkansas

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	3	2000	8.6	7.6	39
			2003	8.9	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	4	2000	8.4	6.9	45
			2003	8.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	18	2000	33	22	42
			2003	27	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	11	2000	94	67	40
			2003	84	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	11	2000	66	48	46
			2003	59	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	42	2000	12	11	20
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	33	2000	12	9	18
			2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	15	2000	33	32	45
			2004	38	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	4	2000	25	17	47
			2004	26	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	12	2000	34	31	45
			2004	38	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	9,274,215	9,596,463	322,248	3%
Children ages 3–5	1,551,199	1,528,134	–23,065	–1%
Children under age 3	1,467,527	1,600,314	132,787	9%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	46%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	13%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	84%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$53,300	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	43%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	27%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	71%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	50%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	29%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	40%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	43%	32%

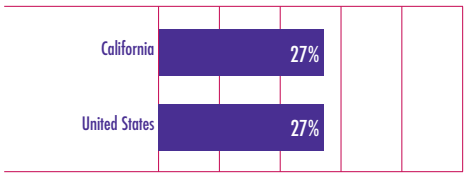
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	21%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	54%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	11%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	22%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	840,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA **CA** VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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CA

California

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	6		2000	6.2	7.6	[10]
				2003	6.6	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	4		2000	5.4	6.9	[7]
				2003	5.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5		2000	20	22	[11]
				2003	19	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	15		2000	53	67	[15]
				2003	61	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	15		2000	47	48	[27]
				2003	40	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	40		2000	10	11	[13]
				2004	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0		2000	8	9	[18]
				2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	3		2000	35	32	[36]
				2004	36	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	5		2000	20	17	[30]
				2004	19	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3		2000	30	31	[20]
				2004	29	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

CO Colorado

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,107,579	1,178,889	71,310	6%
Children ages 3–5	178,626	198,196	19,570	11%
Children under age 3	181,733	204,418	22,685	12%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	19%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	14%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	80%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$55,900	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	33%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	40%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	72%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	19%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	25%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	30%	32%

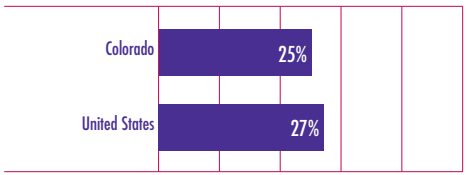
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	16%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	60%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	5%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	16%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	96,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL **CO** OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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CO

Colorado

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	8.4	7.6	[41]
			2003	9.0	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	2	2000	6.2	6.9	[18]
			2003	6.1	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5	2000	22	22	[20]
			2003	21	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	10	2000	60	67	[21]
			2003	66	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	14	2000	51	48	[34]
			2003	44	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	27	2000	11	11	[32]
			2004	8	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	50	2000	6	9	[27]
			2004	9	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	9	2000	34	32	[16]
			2004	31	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	50	2000	10	17	[18]
			2004	15	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	26	31	[9]
			2004	26	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. *Solid bars indicate state change.*

CT Connecticut

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	842,092	838,788	–3,304	0%
Children ages 3–5	138,563	129,689	–8,874	–6%
Children under age 3	130,759	127,491	–3,268	–2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	18%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	2%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	8%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	89%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$73,200	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	24%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	69%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	29%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	16%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	26%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	30%	32%

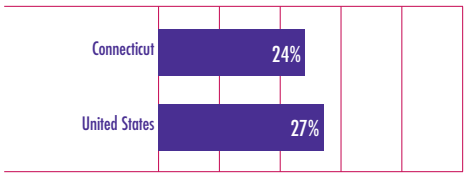
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	11%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	61%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	12%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	62,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

Connecticut

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	1	2000	7.4	7.6	19
			2003	7.5	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	18	2000	6.6	6.9	8
			2003	5.4	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	7	2000	15	22	3
			2003	14	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	15	2000	47	67	1
			2003	40	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	19	2000	31	48	4
			2003	25	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	64	2000	11	11	3
			2004	4	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	8	9	18
			2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	4	2000	26	32	5
			2004	27	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	9	2000	11	17	1
			2004	10	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	27	31	12
			2004	27	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

DE Delaware

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	194,162	193,506	–656	0%
Children ages 3–5	31,053	31,056	3	0%
Children under age 3	30,945	32,810	1,865	6%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	11%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	6%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	10%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	86%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	11%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$56,900	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	34%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	38%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	57%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	27%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	16%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	20%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	28%	32%

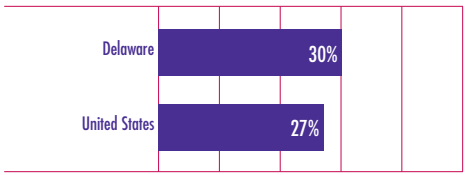
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	13%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	72%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	8%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	19%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	20,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY **DE** MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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DE

Delaware

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data			National Rank
				STATE	NATIONAL	*National Rank is based on most recent available data*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	9	2000	8.6	7.6	[45]
			2003	9.4	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	2	2000	9.2	6.9	[49]
			2003	9.4	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	48	2000	27	22	[3]
			2003	14	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	3	2000	74	67	[32]
			2003	76	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	6	2000	48	48	[35]
			2003	45	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	33	2000	12	11	[32]
			2004	8	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	22	2000	9	9	[12]
			2004	7	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	20	2000	25	32	[14]
			2004	30	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	17	2000	12	17	[14]
			2004	14	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	35	31	[41]
			2004	35	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

DC District of Columbia

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	114,645	109,547	–5,098	–4%
Children ages 3–5	19,814	18,298	–1,516	–8%
Children under age 3	19,497	22,101	2,604	13%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	18%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	11%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	9%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	86%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$38,900	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	19%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	55%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	16%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	63%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	15%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	67%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	55%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	55%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	69%	32%

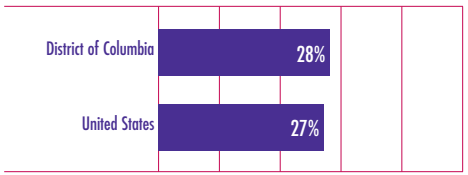
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	34%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	67%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	15%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	14%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

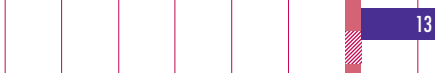
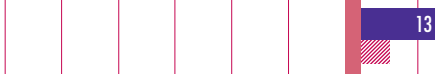
Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	11,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

District of Columbia

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data			National Rank
					STATE	NATIONAL	*DC is not compared to other states*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003			2000 2003	11.9 10.9	7.6 7.9	N.R.
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003			2000 2003	12.0 10.5	6.9 6.9	N.R.
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003			2000 2003	31 27	22 21	N.R.
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003			2000 2003	108 151	67 66	N.R.
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003			2000 2003	53 60	48 42	N.R.
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004			2000 2004	13 10	11 8	N.R.
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004			2000 2004	12 13	9 9	N.R.
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004			2000 2004	44 52	32 33	N.R.
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004			2000 2004	30 34	17 18	N.R.
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004			2000 2004	65 68	31 31	N.R.

Patterned bars indicate national change. *Solid bars indicate state change.*

N.R.=Not Ranked.

FL Florida

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,666,009	4,003,290	337,281	9%
Children ages 3–5	581,623	643,917	62,294	11%
Children under age 3	566,475	655,203	88,728	16%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	27%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	5%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	15%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	90%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$46,200	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	42%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	35%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	68%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	35%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	18%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	34%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	35%	32%

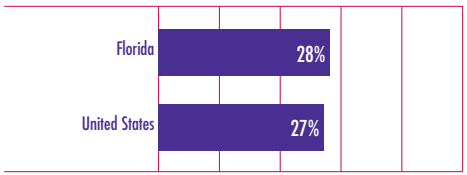
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	20%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	64%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	22%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	352,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN **FL** MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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FL

Florida

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data			National Rank
				STATE	NATIONAL	*National Rank is based on most recent available data*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	6	2000	8.0	7.6	33
			2003	8.5	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	7	2000	7.0	6.9	32
			2003	7.5	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	13	2000	24	22	20
			2003	21	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	4	2000	73	67	24
			2003	70	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	16	2000	51	48	31
			2003	43	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	33	2000	12	11	32
			2004	8	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	13	2000	8	9	27
			2004	9	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	6	2000	34	32	19
			2004	32	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	5	2000	19	17	27
			2004	18	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	36	31	43
			2004	36	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,179,654	2,332,567	152,913	7%
Children ages 3–5	356,525	393,074	36,549	10%
Children under age 3	361,955	411,041	49,086	14%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	12%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	6%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	13%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	87%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$46,400	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	44%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	60%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	42%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	24%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	33%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	38%	32%

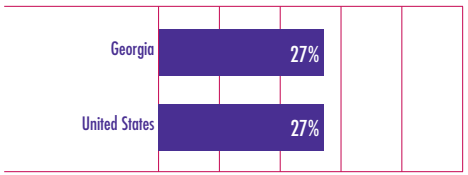
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	22%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	62%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	22%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	203,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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GA

Georgia

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	5	2000	8.6	7.6	41
			2003	9.0	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	0	2000	8.5	6.9	43
			2003	8.5	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	8	2000	25	22	29
			2003	23	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	3	2000	76	67	30
			2003	74	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	16	2000	63	48	41
			2003	53	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	25	2000	16	11	48
			2004	12	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	21	2000	14	9	42
			2004	11	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	9	2000	32	32	29
			2004	35	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	17	2000	18	17	36
			2004	21	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	36	31	41
			2004	35	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

HI Hawaii

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	295,594	298,693	3,099	1%
Children ages 3–5	47,699	48,319	620	1%
Children under age 3	46,872	55,480	8,608	18%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	29%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	8%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	7%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	83%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$60,400	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	33%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	29%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	49%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	47%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	27%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	42%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	44%	32%

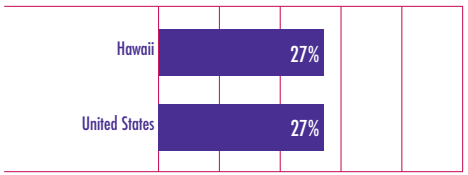
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	16%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	62%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	12%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	14%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	27,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID **HI** NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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HI

Hawaii

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data			National Rank
				STATE	NATIONAL	*National Rank is based on most recent available data*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	15	2000	7.5	7.6	36
			2003	8.6	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	7	2000	8.1	6.9	32
			2003	7.5	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	20	2000	15	22	9
			2003	18	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	32	2000	41	67	8
			2003	54	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	20	2000	46	48	23
			2003	37	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	20	2000	5	11	3
			2004	4	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	10	9	34
			2004	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	12	2000	41	32	36
			2004	36	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	8	2000	13	17	14
			2004	14	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	17	2000	24	31	16
			2004	28	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

ID Idaho

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	369,441	372,411	2,970	1%
Children ages 3–5	58,442	61,079	2,637	5%
Children under age 3	59,076	62,502	3,426	6%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	11%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	12%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	83%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	5%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$45,700	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	47%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	50%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	56%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	14%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	24%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	27%	32%

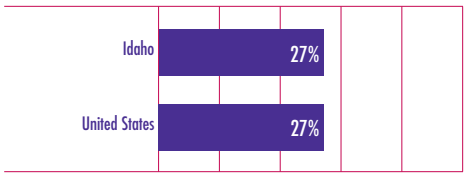
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	23%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	50%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	6%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	28%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	34,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA **ID** HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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ID

Idaho

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (*National Rank is based on most recent available data*)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	3	2000	6.7	7.6	6
			2003	6.5	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	16	2000	7.5	6.9	19
			2003	6.3	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	18	2000	22	22	41
			2003	26	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	14	2000	63	67	27
			2003	72	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	9	2000	43	48	24
			2003	39	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	40	2000	10	11	13
			2004	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	36	2000	11	9	12
			2004	7	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	20	2000	30	32	36
			2004	36	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	43	2000	14	17	34
			2004	20	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	5	2000	22	31	2
			2004	23	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,247,488	3,238,150	–9,338	0%
Children ages 3–5	536,385	526,790	–9,595	–2%
Children under age 3	523,248	535,294	12,046	2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	22%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	5%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	11%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	86%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$58,900	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	36%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	32%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	67%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	38%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	26%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	25%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	32%	32%

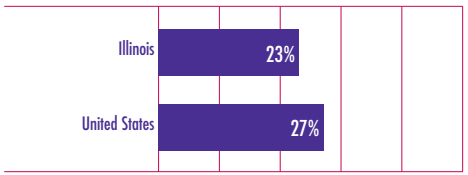
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	18%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	59%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	19%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	251,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD **IL** CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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IL

Illinois

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	5	2000	7.9	7.6	[31]
			2003	8.3	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	9	2000	8.5	6.9	[35]
			2003	7.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5	2000	20	22	[11]
			2003	19	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	0	2000	68	67	[23]
			2003	68	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	17	2000	48	48	[27]
			2003	40	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	33	2000	9	11	[13]
			2004	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	11	2000	9	9	[18]
			2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	10	2000	29	32	[19]
			2004	32	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	13	2000	15	17	[23]
			2004	17	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	10	2000	31	31	[16]
			2004	28	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

IN Indiana

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,576,745	1,600,295	23,550	1%
Children ages 3–5	255,690	261,614	5,924	2%
Children under age 3	253,936	255,744	1,808	1%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	6%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	9%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	81%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$51,300	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	38%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	40%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	51%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	36%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	16%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	27%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	26%	32%

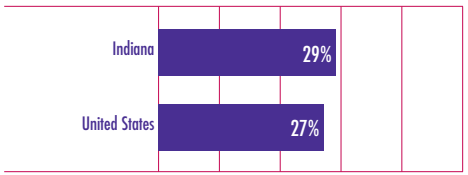
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	18%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	59%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	21%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	151,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI **IN** FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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IN

Indiana

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	7.4	7.6	[22]
			2003	7.9	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	3	2000	7.8	6.9	[34]
			2003	7.6	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	20	2000	25	22	[16]
			2003	20	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	17	2000	76	67	[19]
			2003	63	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	12	2000	49	48	[31]
			2003	43	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	13	11	[50]
			2004	13	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	10	9	[34]
			2004	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	22	2000	27	32	[25]
			2004	33	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	7	2000	14	17	[18]
			2004	15	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	29	31	[16]
			2004	28	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	729,944	680,437	–49,507	–7%
Children ages 3–5	113,821	106,659	–7,162	–6%
Children under age 3	112,191	109,781	–2,410	–2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	6%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	2%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	7%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	88%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	6%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$50,800	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	36%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	51%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	45%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	33%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	15%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	21%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	25%	32%

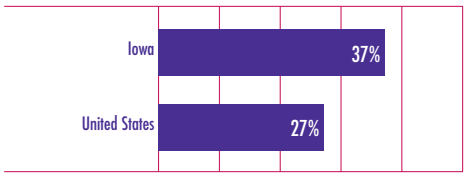
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	14%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	71%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	5%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	22%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	80,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

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5

Iowa

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	8	2000	6.1	7.6	10
			2003	6.6	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	14	2000	6.5	6.9	10
			2003	5.6	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	22	22	26
			2003	22	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	25	2000	77	67	13
			2003	58	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	6	2000	34	48	13
			2003	32	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	40	2000	5	11	1
			2004	3	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	17	2000	6	9	3
			2004	5	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	9	2000	23	32	2
			2004	25	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	8	2000	13	17	6
			2004	12	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	4	2000	25	31	4
			2004	24	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	711,324	683,491	–27,833	–4%
Children ages 3–5	112,915	111,060	–1,855	–2%
Children under age 3	113,712	114,457	745	1%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	8%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	7%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	81%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$50,800	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	4%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	35%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	44%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	50%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	2%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	34%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	12%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	22%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	23%	32%

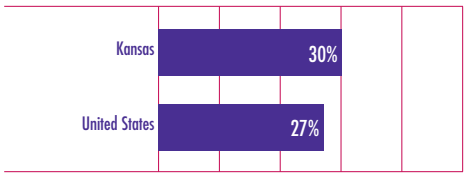
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	15%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	67%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	6%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	20%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	67,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME **KS** WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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KS

Kansas

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	6.9	7.6	18
			2003	7.4	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	3	2000	6.8	6.9	22
			2003	6.6	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	4	2000	25	22	30
			2003	24	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	9	2000	78	67	26
			2003	71	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	11	2000	46	48	29
			2003	41	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	30	2000	10	11	20
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	6	9	5
			2004	6	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	23	2000	22	32	5
			2004	27	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	0	2000	12	17	6
			2004	12	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	11	2000	27	31	4
			2004	24	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

KY Kentucky

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	993,972	980,187	–13,785	–1%
Children ages 3–5	160,328	159,750	–578	0%
Children under age 3	159,777	159,785	8	0%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	4%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	10%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	80%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$42,700	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	11%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	46%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	33%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	47%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	8%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	35%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	25%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	25%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	36%	32%

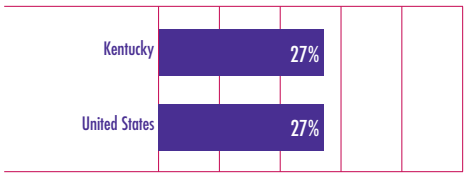
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	27%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	59%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	14%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	22%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	88,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC **KY** AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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Kentucky

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data			National Rank
				STATE	NATIONAL	*National Rank is based on most recent available data*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	6	2000	8.2	7.6	38
			2003	8.7	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	4	2000	7.2	6.9	27
			2003	6.9	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	9	2000	23	22	36
			2003	25	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	9	2000	82	67	31
			2003	75	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	9	2000	55	48	38
			2003	50	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	10	11	41
			2004	10	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	8	2000	12	9	42
			2004	11	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	12	2000	34	32	45
			2004	38	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	14	2000	22	17	46
			2004	25	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	30	31	25
			2004	30	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,216,211	1,164,961	–51,250	–4%
Children ages 3–5	189,868	188,911	–957	–1%
Children under age 3	191,358	196,629	5,271	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	4%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	6%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	12%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	77%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$38,100	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	15%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	54%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	31%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	53%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	9%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	47%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	26%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	36%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	41%	32%

Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	33%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	62%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	15%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	28%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	136,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003

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LA

Louisiana

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	4	2000	10.3	7.6	[49]
			2003	10.7	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	3	2000	9.0	6.9	[47]
			2003	9.3	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	13	2000	32	22	[44]
			2003	28	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	13	2000	85	67	[47]
			2003	96	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	10	2000	62	48	[44]
			2003	56	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	9	2000	11	11	[41]
			2004	10	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	13	2000	15	9	[50]
			2004	13	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	3	2000	39	32	[49]
			2004	40	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	11	2000	27	17	[49]
			2004	30	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	10	2000	40	31	[50]
			2004	44	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

ME Maine

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	299,646	282,129	–17,517	–6%
Children ages 3–5	44,033	40,805	–3,228	–7%
Children under age 3	41,339	40,683	–656	–2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	6%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	7%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	86%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$49,100	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	35%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	47%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	59%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	6%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	29%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	16%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	19%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	26%	32%

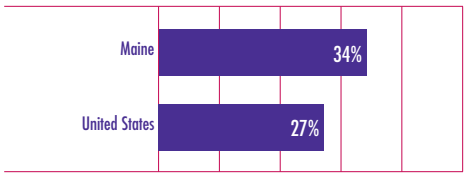
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	26%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	62%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	15%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	19%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	27,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA **ME** KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

11

ME

Maine

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	8	2000	6.0	7.6	6
			2003	6.5	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	0	2000	4.9	6.9	4
			2003	4.9	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	21	22	20
			2003	21	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	16	2000	63	67	6
			2003	53	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	14	2000	29	48	4
			2003	25	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	5	11	7
			2004	5	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	75	2000	4	9	12
			2004	7	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	6	2000	34	32	19
			2004	32	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	42	2000	12	17	23
			2004	17	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	38	2000	24	31	34
			2004	33	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

MD Maryland

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,358,652	1,394,808	36,156	3%
Children ages 3–5	217,591	220,614	3,023	1%
Children under age 3	210,770	225,878	15,108	7%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	16%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	5%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	9%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	81%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$66,000	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	25%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	29%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	67%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	35%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	21%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	34%	32%

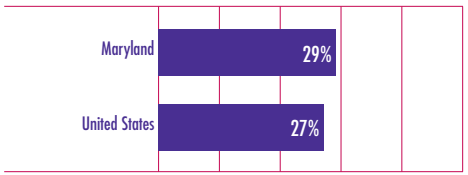
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	14%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	66%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	14%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	124,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY **MD** IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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MD

Maryland

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (*National Rank is based on most recent available data*)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	6	2000	8.6	7.6	[44]
			2003	9.1	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	8	2000	7.6	6.9	[40]
			2003	8.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5	2000	21	22	[16]
			2003	20	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	8	2000	71	67	[34]
			2003	77	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	20	2000	41	48	[15]
			2003	33	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	36	2000	11	11	[20]
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	22	2000	9	9	[12]
			2004	7	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	0	2000	28	32	[8]
			2004	28	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	15	2000	13	17	[3]
			2004	11	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	33	31	[34]
			2004	33	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

MA Massachusetts

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,497,858	1,464,189	–33,669	–2%
Children ages 3–5	242,622	232,163	–10,459	–4%
Children under age 3	236,745	239,325	2,580	1%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	21%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	2%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	7%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	92%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$69,800	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	25%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	73%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	22%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	9%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	17%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	20%	32%

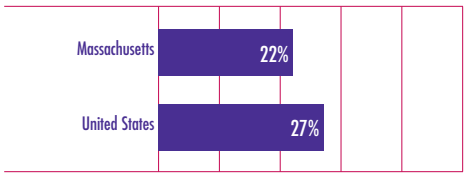
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	12%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	64%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	10%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	105,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

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MA

Massachusetts

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	7.1	7.6	20
			2003	7.6	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	4	2000	4.6	6.9	3
			2003	4.8	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	13	2000	15	22	2
			2003	13	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	28	2000	40	67	5
			2003	51	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	12	2000	26	48	3
			2003	23	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	8	11	32
			2004	8	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	50	2000	6	9	27
			2004	9	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	0	2000	31	32	16
			2004	31	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	7	2000	14	17	10
			2004	13	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	29	31	20
			2004	29	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,593,742	2,533,439	–60,303	–2%
Children ages 3–5	413,274	395,762	–17,512	–4%
Children under age 3	399,542	386,170	–13,372	–3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	9%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	7%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	83%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$55,400	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	38%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	39%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	63%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	37%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	21%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	27%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	32%	32%

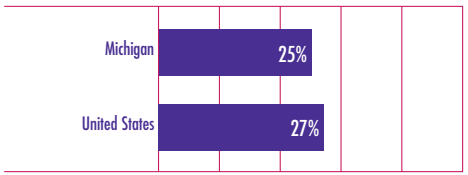
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	20%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	60%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	18%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	190,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH **MI** WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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MI

Michigan

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (*National Rank is based on most recent available data*)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	4	2000	7.9	7.6	[29]
			2003	8.2	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	4	2000	8.2	6.9	[43]
			2003	8.5	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5	2000	22	22	[20]
			2003	21	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	14	2000	64	67	[10]
			2003	55	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	15	2000	40	48	[16]
			2003	34	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	30	2000	10	11	[20]
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	11	2000	9	9	[18]
			2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	10	2000	31	32	[27]
			2004	34	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	29	2000	14	17	[27]
			2004	18	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	32	31	[29]
			2004	31	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,283,705	1,240,280	–43,425	–3%
Children ages 3–5	200,525	194,175	–6,350	–3%
Children under age 3	196,328	202,070	5,742	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	12%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	2%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	6%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	87%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	6%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$63,600	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	4%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	27%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	42%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	61%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	2%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	29%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	12%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	20%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	21%	32%

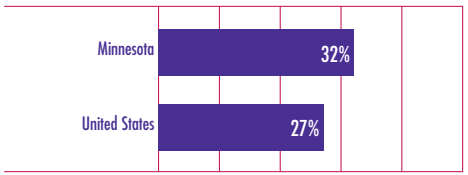
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	12%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	65%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	13%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	127,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

Minnesota

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data STATE	Trend Data NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	2	2000	6.1	7.6	4
			2003	6.2	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	18	2000	5.6	6.9	2
			2003	4.6	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	18	22	9
			2003	18	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	13	2000	52	67	14
			2003	59	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	10	2000	30	48	7
			2003	27	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	29	2000	7	11	7
			2004	5	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	50	2000	4	9	5
			2004	6	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	26	2000	23	32	11
			2004	29	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	22	2000	9	17	3
			2004	11	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	14	2000	21	31	4
			2004	24	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	772,966	749,569	–23,397	–3%
Children ages 3–5	122,461	122,392	–69	0%
Children under age 3	123,204	125,719	2,515	2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	2%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	10%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	12%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	86%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$34,900	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	13%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	55%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	32%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	54%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	11%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	52%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	31%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	40%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	48%	32%

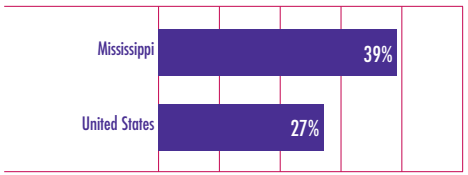
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	33%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	67%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	13%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	27%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	97,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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MS

Mississippi

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	10.7	7.6	[50]
			2003	11.4	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	0	2000	10.7	6.9	[50]
			2003	10.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	11	2000	37	22	[47]
			2003	33	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	14	2000	103	67	[44]
			2003	89	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	10	2000	70	48	[48]
			2003	63	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	33	2000	15	11	[41]
			2004	10	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	9	2000	11	9	[46]
			2004	12	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	8	2000	36	32	[48]
			2004	39	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	19	2000	26	17	[50]
			2004	31	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	2	2000	43	31	[49]
			2004	42	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

MO Missouri

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,424,430	1,384,542	–39,888	–3%
Children ages 3–5	223,616	218,527	–5,089	–2%
Children under age 3	221,131	225,324	4,193	2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	5%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	7%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	86%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$48,900	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	39%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	44%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	52%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	33%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	21%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	24%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	32%	32%

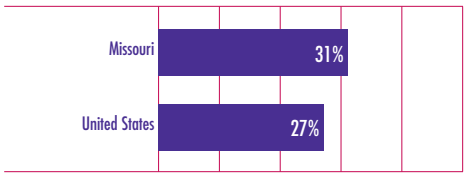
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	20%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	64%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	23%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	137,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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MO

Missouri

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	5	2000	7.6	7.6	[25]
			2003	8.0	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	10	2000	7.2	6.9	[39]
			2003	7.9	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	11	2000	27	22	[30]
			2003	24	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	19	2000	90	67	[29]
			2003	73	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	12	2000	49	48	[31]
			2003	43	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	36	2000	11	11	[20]
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	11	2000	9	9	[34]
			2004	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	0	2000	31	32	[16]
			2004	31	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	0	2000	16	17	[21]
			2004	16	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	32	31	[29]
			2004	31	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	228,370	208,093	–20,277	–9%
Children ages 3–5	33,541	31,160	–2,381	–7%
Children under age 3	32,549	31,787	–762	–2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	3%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	5%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	16%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	83%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$40,000	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	49%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	33%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	49%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	29%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	15%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	18%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	20%	32%

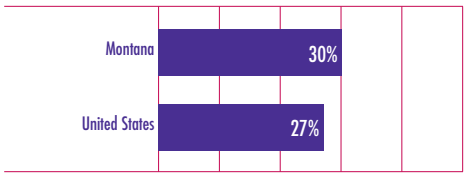
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	22%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	65%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	7%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	32%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	19,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL **MT** AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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MT

Montana

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (*National Rank is based on most recent available data*)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	10	2000	6.2	7.6	[13]
			2003	6.8	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	11	2000	6.1	6.9	[26]
			2003	6.8	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	27	2000	33	22	[30]
			2003	24	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	6	2000	98	67	[49]
			2003	104	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	5	2000	37	48	[18]
			2003	35	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	29	2000	7	11	[37]
			2004	9	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	71	2000	7	9	[46]
			2004	12	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	10	2000	30	32	[25]
			2004	33	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	12	2000	17	17	[30]
			2004	19	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	8	2000	25	31	[12]
			2004	27	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	448,898	434,566	–14,332	–3%
Children ages 3–5	70,539	69,839	–700	–1%
Children under age 3	70,328	75,083	4,755	7%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	9%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	2%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	6%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	83%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	6%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$52,800	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	34%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	47%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	50%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	32%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	20%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	20%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	25%	32%

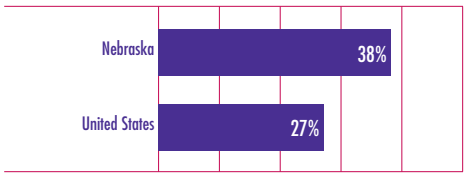
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	16%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	70%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	5%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	22%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	53,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ **NE** ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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NE

Nebraska

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	1	2000	6.8	7.6	15
			2003	6.9	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	26	2000	7.3	6.9	8
			2003	5.4	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	14	2000	22	22	36
			2003	25	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	16	2000	73	67	15
			2003	61	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	5	2000	38	48	21
			2003	36	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	6	11	13
			2004	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	20	2000	5	9	5
			2004	6	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	4	2000	25	32	1
			2004	24	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	30	2000	10	17	10
			2004	13	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	4	2000	24	31	2
			2004	23	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	518,243	603,596	85,353	16%
Children ages 3–5	89,325	101,541	12,216	14%
Children under age 3	87,730	100,764	13,034	15%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	32%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	18%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	71%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	6%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$45,200	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	9%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	45%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	30%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	66%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	48%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	28%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	37%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	40%	32%

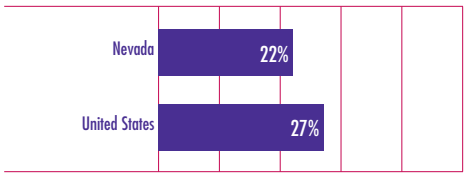
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	22%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	52%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	15%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	24%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	43,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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NV

Nevada

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data			National Rank
				STATE	NATIONAL	*National Rank is based on most recent available data*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	13	2000	7.2	7.6	[26]
			2003	8.1	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	12	2000	6.5	6.9	[13]
			2003	5.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	17	2000	23	22	[11]
			2003	19	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	16	2000	75	67	[43]
			2003	87	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	16	2000	63	48	[41]
			2003	53	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	31	2000	16	11	[45]
			2004	11	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	31	2000	16	9	[42]
			2004	11	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	20	2000	30	32	[36]
			2004	36	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	46	2000	13	17	[30]
			2004	19	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	6	2000	33	31	[29]
			2004	31	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	309,288	304,994	–4,294	–1%
Children ages 3–5	48,087	44,732	–3,355	–7%
Children under age 3	43,913	43,104	–809	–2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	8%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	1%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	6%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	90%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$67,000	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	4%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	23%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	53%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	73%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	26%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	11%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	20%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	23%	32%

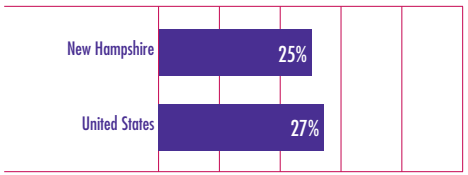
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	13%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	55%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	8%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	12%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	23,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

New Hampshire

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	2		2000	6.3	7.6	4
				2003	6.2	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	30		2000	5.7	6.9	1
				2003	4.0	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	14		2000	14	22	1
				2003	12	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	16		2000	55	67	3
				2003	46	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	22		2000	23	48	1
				2003	18	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	22		2000	9	11	20
				2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	20		2000	5	9	1
				2004	4	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	21		2000	24	32	11
				2004	29	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	67		2000	6	17	1
				2004	10	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	4		2000	25	31	9
				2004	26	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. *Solid bars indicate state change.*

NJ New Jersey

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,091,393	2,156,059	64,666	3%
Children ages 3–5	347,326	342,513	–4,813	–1%
Children under age 3	333,322	352,327	19,005	6%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	29%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	11%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	84%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$76,200	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	25%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	35%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	80%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	32%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	14%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	20%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	26%	32%

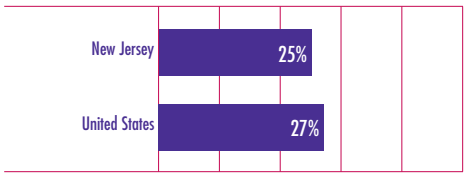
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	13%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	57%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	7%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	14%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	174,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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New Jersey

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data			National Rank
				STATE	NATIONAL	*National Rank is based on most recent available data*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	5	2000	7.7	7.6	26
			2003	8.1	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	10	2000	6.3	6.9	13
			2003	5.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	15	22	6
			2003	15	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	13	2000	48	67	2
			2003	42	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	19	2000	32	48	6
			2003	26	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	38	2000	8	11	7
			2004	5	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	7	9	12
			2004	7	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	8	2000	26	32	8
			2004	28	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	20	2000	10	17	6
			2004	12	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	25	31	8
			2004	25	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

NM New Mexico

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	506,799	492,287	–14,512	–3%
Children ages 3–5	78,599	78,483	–116	0%
Children under age 3	78,344	80,714	2,370	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	18%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	7%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	14%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	85%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$35,400	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	56%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	28%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	43%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	49%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	35%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	38%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	47%	32%

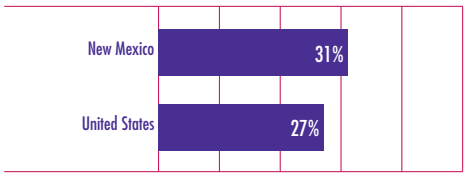
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	33%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	61%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	35%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	49,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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NM

New Mexico

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	6	2000	8.0	7.6	[33]
			2003	8.5	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	12	2000	6.6	6.9	[15]
			2003	5.8	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	45	2000	20	22	[45]
			2003	29	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	2	2000	99	67	[48]
			2003	97	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	5	2000	66	48	[48]
			2003	63	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	25	2000	16	11	[48]
			2004	12	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	9	2000	11	9	[46]
			2004	12	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	3	2000	38	32	[43]
			2004	37	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	8	2000	26	17	[48]
			2004	28	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	15	2000	33	31	[45]
			2004	38	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

NY New York

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,684,950	4,572,363	–112,587	–2%
Children ages 3–5	762,886	724,435	–38,451	–5%
Children under age 3	735,283	756,205	20,922	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	31%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	9%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	85%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$53,100	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	40%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	30%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	71%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	7%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	19%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	25%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	30%	32%

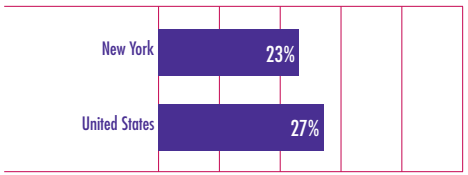
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	22%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	56%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	13%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	19%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	336,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

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NY

New York

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	3	2000	7.7	7.6	[22]
			2003	7.9	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	6	2000	6.4	6.9	[17]
			2003	6.0	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	6	2000	17	22	[7]
			2003	16	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	2	2000	47	67	[4]
			2003	48	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	15	2000	33	48	[9]
			2003	28	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	11	2000	9	11	[32]
			2004	8	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	9	9	[27]
			2004	9	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	0	2000	35	32	[29]
			2004	35	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	11	2000	19	17	[36]
			2004	21	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	34	31	[37]
			2004	34	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,974,692	2,118,492	143,800	7%
Children ages 3–5	322,058	357,768	35,710	11%
Children under age 3	329,682	357,551	27,869	8%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	10%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	6%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	12%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	83%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$43,000	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	9%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	45%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	54%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	6%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	38%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	17%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	28%	32%

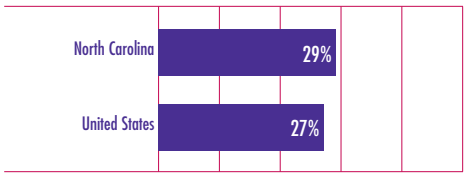
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	25%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	61%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	25%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	205,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

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NC

North Carolina

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	2	2000	8.8	7.6	[41]
			2003	9.0	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	5	2000	8.6	6.9	[40]
			2003	8.2	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	8	2000	24	22	[26]
			2003	22	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	13	2000	71	67	[35]
			2003	80	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	17	2000	59	48	[37]
			2003	49	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	44	2000	16	11	[37]
			2004	9	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	9	2000	11	9	[34]
			2004	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	0	2000	35	32	[29]
			2004	35	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	16	2000	19	17	[41]
			2004	22	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	33	31	[37]
			2004	34	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

ND North Dakota

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	159,087	138,955	–20,132	–13%
Children ages 3–5	23,994	20,880	–3,114	–13%
Children under age 3	23,100	21,842	–1,258	–5%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	5%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	2%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	8%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	85%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	6%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$50,800	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	36%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	48%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	36%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	2%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	28%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	11%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	17%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	19%	32%

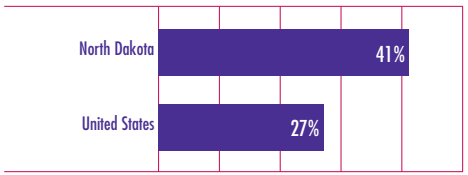
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	18%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	72%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	7%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	24%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	18,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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ND

North Dakota

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	2	2000	6.4	7.6	6
			2003	6.5	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	10	2000	8.1	6.9	29
			2003	7.3	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	32	2000	19	22	36
			2003	25	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	63	2000	52	67	41
			2003	85	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	0	2000	27	48	7
			2003	27	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	3	11	1
			2004	3	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	4	9	1
			2004	4	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	7	2000	29	32	5
			2004	27	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	7	2000	15	17	21
			2004	16	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	4	2000	23	31	4
			2004	24	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

OH Ohio

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,883,504	2,779,212	–104,292	–4%
Children ages 3–5	460,014	440,310	–19,704	–4%
Children under age 3	449,686	435,667	–14,019	–3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	5%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	8%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	83%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$50,800	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	9%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	39%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	42%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	60%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	16%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	22%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	26%	32%

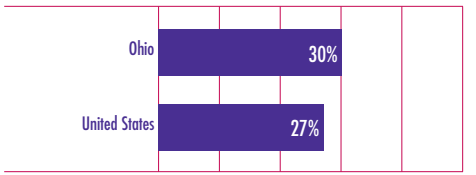
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	22%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	64%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	20%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	276,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

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OH

Ohio

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data:	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	5	2000	7.9	7.6	31
			2003	8.3	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	1	2000	7.6	6.9	35
			2003	7.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	13	2000	23	22	16
			2003	20	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	2	2000	58	67	11
			2003	57	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	15	2000	46	48	24
			2003	39	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	40	2000	10	11	13
			2004	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	14	2000	7	9	18
			2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	7	2000	30	32	19
			2004	32	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	13	2000	16	17	27
			2004	18	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	6	2000	31	31	34
			2004	33	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

OK Oklahoma

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	889,556	859,870	–29,686	–3%
Children ages 3–5	139,874	140,734	860	1%
Children under age 3	143,176	147,755	4,579	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	8%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	6%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	15%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	75%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$41,000	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	47%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	38%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	49%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	7%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	40%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	21%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	28%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	37%	32%

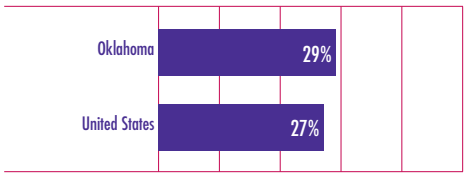
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	26%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	59%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	16%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	25%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	84,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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OK

Oklahoma

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	4	2000	7.5	7.6	[21]
			2003	7.8	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	8	2000	8.5	6.9	[38]
			2003	7.8	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	16	2000	25	22	[45]
			2003	29	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	4	2000	77	67	[35]
			2003	80	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	7	2000	60	48	[44]
			2003	56	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	57	2000	14	11	[13]
			2004	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	18	2000	11	9	[27]
			2004	9	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	9	2000	33	32	[36]
			2004	36	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	11	2000	19	17	[36]
			2004	21	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	13	2000	30	31	[37]
			2004	34	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	847,806	852,357	4,551	1%
Children ages 3–5	135,438	137,019	1,581	1%
Children under age 3	133,496	134,621	1,125	1%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	16%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	12%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	82%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	6%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$48,000	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	42%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	41%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	64%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	38%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	20%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	26%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	28%	32%

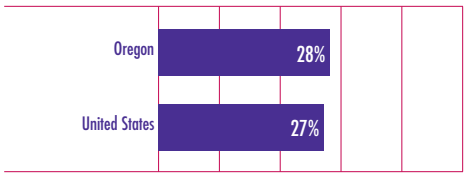
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	19%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	56%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	24%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	75,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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OR

Oregon

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (*National Rank is based on most recent available data*)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	9	2000	5.6	7.6	3
			2003	6.1	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	0	2000	5.6	6.9	10
			2003	5.6	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5	2000	21	22	26
			2003	22	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	14	2000	66	67	11
			2003	57	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	21	2000	43	48	16
			2003	34	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	45	2000	11	11	13
			2004	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	20	2000	10	9	18
			2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	3	2000	36	32	29
			2004	35	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	6	2000	18	17	30
			2004	19	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	9	2000	32	31	20
			2004	29	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,915,385	2,837,009	–78,376	–3%
Children ages 3–5	452,096	429,888	–22,208	–5%
Children under age 3	428,429	432,315	3,886	1%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	7%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	10%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	87%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$54,500	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	37%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	37%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	59%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	18%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	23%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	28%	32%

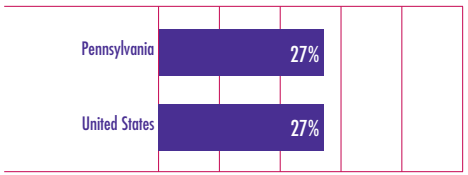
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	20%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	58%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	12%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	18%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	224,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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PA

Pennsylvania

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	5	2000	7.7	7.6	[26]
			2003	8.1	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	3	2000	7.1	6.9	[29]
			2003	7.3	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5	2000	20	22	[11]
			2003	19	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	12	2000	60	67	[22]
			2003	67	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	9	2000	34	48	[10]
			2003	31	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	29	2000	7	11	[7]
			2004	5	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	14	2000	7	9	[5]
			2004	6	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	14	2000	28	32	[19]
			2004	32	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	13	2000	15	17	[23]
			2004	17	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	29	31	[25]
			2004	30	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	247,497	243,813	–3,684	–1%
Children ages 3–5	39,590	37,286	–2,304	–6%
Children under age 3	37,688	36,866	–822	–2%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	21%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	2%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	6%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	91%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$55,900	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	11%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	37%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	39%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	76%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	9%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	38%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	24%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	29%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	37%	32%

Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	23%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	62%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	15%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	13%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	25,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO **RI** IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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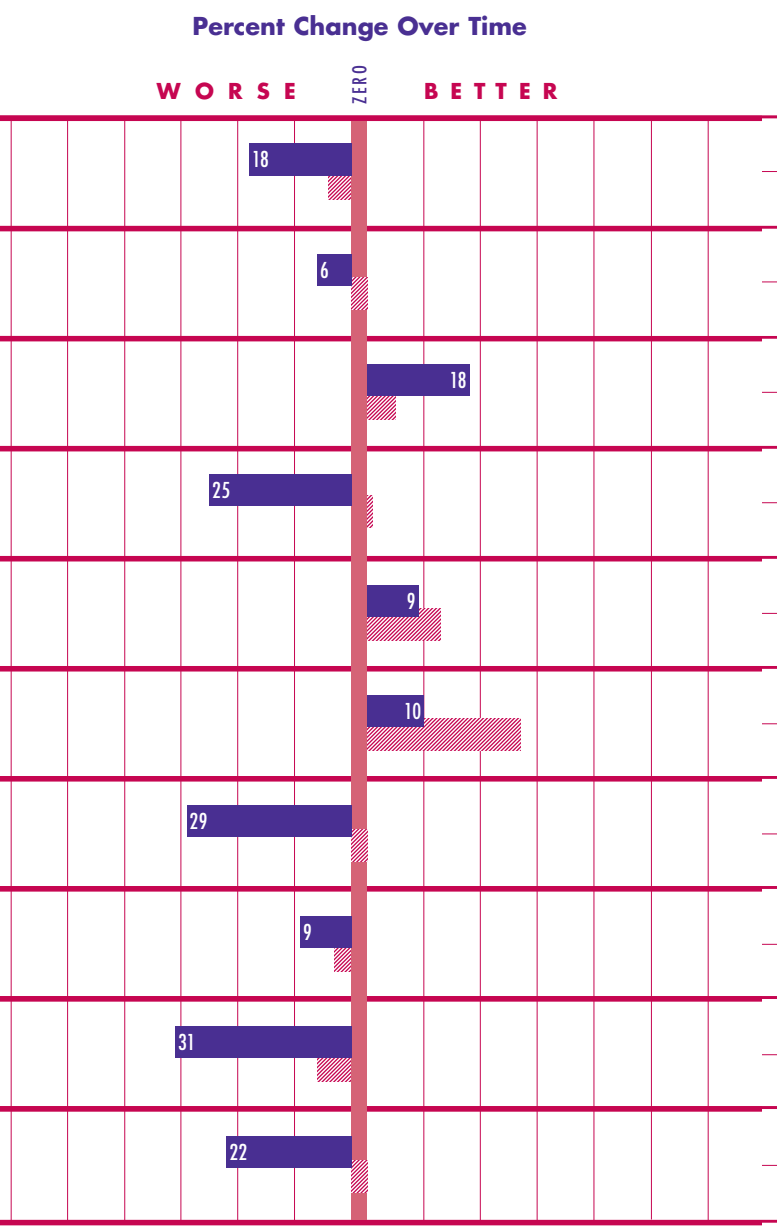
RI

Rhode Island



Key Indicators		Trend Data			National Rank
			STATE	NATIONAL	*National Rank is based on most recent available data*
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	2000	7.2	7.6	[33]
		2003	8.5	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	2000	6.3	6.9	[24]
		2003	6.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	2000	17	22	[3]
		2003	14	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	2000	52	67	[20]
		2003	65	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	2000	34	48	[10]
		2003	31	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	2000	10	11	[37]
		2004	9	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	2000	7	9	[27]
		2004	9	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	2000	34	32	[43]
		2004	37	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	2000	16	17	[36]
		2004	21	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	2000	32	31	[47]
		2004	39	31	

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,009,494	1,024,700	15,206	2%
Children ages 3–5	158,795	166,490	7,695	5%
Children under age 3	159,698	167,751	8,053	5%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	5%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	7%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	8%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	83%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$43,700	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	45%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	34%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	56%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	6%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	43%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	19%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	33%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	29%	32%

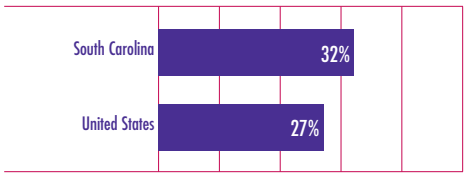
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	24%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	66%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	26%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	104,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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SC

South Carolina

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	4	2000	9.7	7.6	[48]
			2003	10.1	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	5	2000	8.7	6.9	[42]
			2003	8.3	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	25	22	[36]
			2003	25	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	5	2000	86	67	[38]
			2003	82	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	12	2000	58	48	[39]
			2003	51	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	29	2000	14	11	[41]
			2004	10	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	17	2000	12	9	[34]
			2004	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	13	2000	31	32	[29]
			2004	35	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	21	2000	19	17	[42]
			2004	23	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	14	2000	35	31	[48]
			2004	40	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	201,714	190,874	–10,840	–5%
Children ages 3–5	30,651	30,090	–561	–2%
Children under age 3	30,587	31,624	1,037	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	3%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	8%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	89%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	5%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$50,000	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	38%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	44%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	47%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	3%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	30%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	14%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	18%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	20%	32%

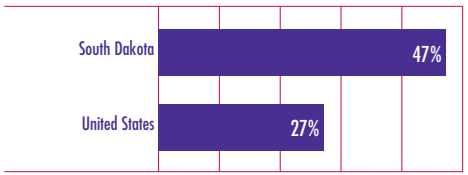
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	19%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	71%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	6%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	24%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	28,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

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SD

South Dakota

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data:	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	6	2000	6.2	7.6	10
			2003	6.6	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	22	2000	5.5	6.9	24
			2003	6.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	3	2000	35	22	48
			2003	36	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	5	2000	78	67	38
			2003	82	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	8	2000	38	48	18
			2003	35	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	50	2000	8	11	3
			2004	4	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	17	2000	6	9	3
			2004	5	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	19	2000	21	32	2
			2004	25	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	7	2000	14	17	18
			2004	15	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	17	2000	23	31	12
			2004	27	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

TN Tennessee

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,398,076	1,391,289	–6,787	0%
Children ages 3–5	225,879	226,535	656	0%
Children under age 3	225,472	232,302	6,830	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	6%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	6%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	9%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	84%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$45,700	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	43%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	56%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	41%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	26%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	29%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	39%	32%

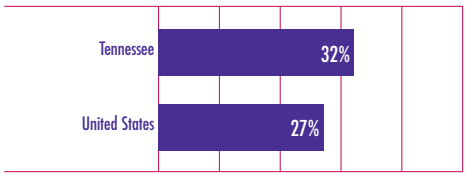
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	24%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	60%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	12%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	22%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	148,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

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TN

Tennessee

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	2	2000	9.2	7.6	[45]
			2003	9.4	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	2	2000	9.1	6.9	[47]
			2003	9.3	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	11	2000	28	22	[36]
			2003	25	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	16	2000	90	67	[32]
			2003	76	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	10	2000	59	48	[41]
			2003	53	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	11	11	[45]
			2004	11	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	11	9	[42]
			2004	11	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	9	2000	32	32	[29]
			2004	35	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	5	2000	20	17	[36]
			2004	21	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	33	31	[37]
			2004	34	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	5,909,556	6,266,779	357,223	6%
Children ages 3–5	973,096	1,058,517	85,421	9%
Children under age 3	985,517	1,121,408	135,891	14%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	29%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	6%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	21%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	75%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	9%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$44,200	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	49%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	35%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	54%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	5%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	36%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	13%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	31%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	28%	32%

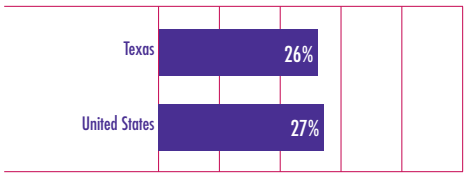
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	26%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	56%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	12%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	27%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	560,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV **TX** OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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TX

Texas

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	7.4	7.6	[22]
			2003	7.9	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	16	2000	5.7	6.9	[22]
			2003	6.6	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	24	22	[30]
			2003	24	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	5	2000	76	67	[27]
			2003	72	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	9	2000	69	48	[48]
			2003	63	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	36	2000	14	11	[37]
			2004	9	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	9	2000	11	9	[34]
			2004	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	9	2000	32	32	[29]
			2004	35	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	5	2000	22	17	[42]
			2004	23	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	31	31	[33]
			2004	32	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

UT Utah

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	721,228	740,114	18,886	3%
Children ages 3–5	119,893	133,780	13,887	12%
Children under age 3	131,278	141,906	10,628	8%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	13%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	10%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	75%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	5%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$51,200	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	38%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	45%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	66%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	2%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	32%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	17%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	27%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	29%	32%

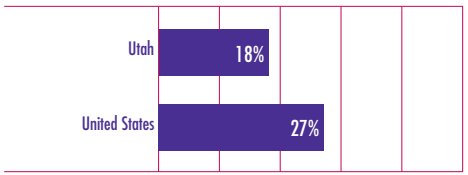
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	14%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	47%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	6%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	27%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	49,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

Utah

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	2	2000	6.6	7.6	6
			2003	6.5	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	4	2000	5.2	6.9	5
			2003	5.0	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5	2000	20	22	20
			2003	21	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	2	2000	60	67	15
			2003	61	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	8	2000	38	48	18
			2003	35	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	17	2000	6	11	7
			2004	5	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	25	2000	8	9	5
			2004	6	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	0	2000	26	32	4
			2004	26	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	30	2000	10	17	10
			2004	13	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	19	2000	21	31	1
			2004	17	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

VT Vermont

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	146,403	134,894	–11,509	–8%
Children ages 3–5	21,526	19,105	–2,421	–11%
Children under age 3	19,702	18,606	–1,096	–6%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	6%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	1%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	5%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	90%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$55,900	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	31%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	48%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	63%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	28%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	13%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	21%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	22%	32%

Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	14%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	63%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	17%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	12,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

Vermont

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	15	2000	6.1	7.6	16
			2003	7.0	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	17	2000	6.0	6.9	5
			2003	5.0	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	23	2000	13	22	7
			2003	16	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	20	2000	66	67	6
			2003	53	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	17	2000	23	48	2
			2003	19	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	33	2000	6	11	3
			2004	4	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	14	2000	7	9	5
			2004	6	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	0	2000	28	32	8
			2004	28	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	8	2000	13	17	6
			2004	12	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	4	2000	25	31	9
			2004	26	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,742,655	1,804,900	62,245	4%
Children ages 3–5	280,426	294,075	13,649	5%
Children under age 3	278,458	299,736	21,278	8%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	15%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	4%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	10%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	86%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$57,200	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	32%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	40%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	64%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	28%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	17%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	22%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	25%	32%

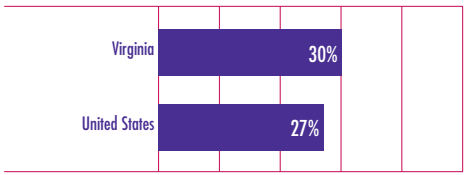
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	15%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	63%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	9%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	17%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	174,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA **VA** ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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VA

Virginia

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	4	2000	7.9	7.6	29
			2003	8.2	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	12	2000	6.9	6.9	35
			2003	7.7	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	5	2000	20	22	20
			2003	21	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	7	2000	67	67	18
			2003	62	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	12	2000	41	48	21
			2003	36	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	22	2000	9	11	20
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	14	2000	7	9	18
			2004	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	7	2000	27	32	11
			2004	29	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	0	2000	13	17	10
			2004	13	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	4	2000	28	31	20
			2004	29	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

WA Washington

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,513,592	1,486,020	–27,572	–2%
Children ages 3–5	239,364	235,992	–3,372	–1%
Children under age 3	236,309	230,108	–6,201	–3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	19%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	8%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	82%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	7%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$53,800	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	38%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	44%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	66%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	30%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	16%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	25%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	25%	32%

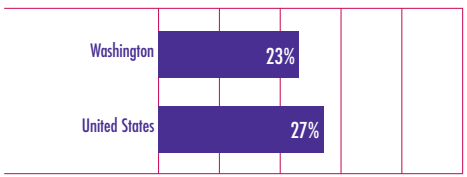
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	20%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	54%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	10%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	20%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	109,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA **WA** CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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WA

Washington

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	5.6	7.6	1
			2003	6.0	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	8	2000	5.2	6.9	10
			2003	5.6	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	19	22	11
			2003	19	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	10	2000	60	67	8
			2003	54	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	18	2000	39	48	13
			2003	32	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	22	2000	9	11	20
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	13	2000	8	9	27
			2004	9	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	23	2000	31	32	45
			2004	38	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	6	2000	16	17	23
			2004	17	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	7	2000	28	31	25
			2004	30	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	400,848	384,641	–16,207	–4%
Children ages 3–5	62,174	60,099	–2,075	–3%
Children under age 3	60,404	60,914	510	1%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	2%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	6%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	9%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	88%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	10%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$39,700	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	11%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	47%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	45%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	49%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	8%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	39%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	25%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	33%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	40%	32%

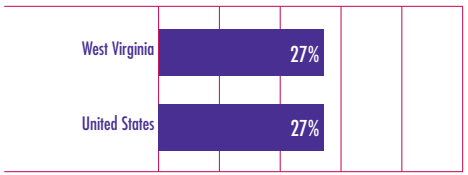
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	25%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	57%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	13%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	21%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	33,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



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States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI WY DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ **WV** TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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WV

West Virginia

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	4	2000	8.3	7.6	[36]
			2003	8.6	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	4	2000	7.6	6.9	[29]
			2003	7.3	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	20	2000	30	22	[30]
			2003	24	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	2	2000	88	67	[46]
			2003	90	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	4	2000	47	48	[35]
			2003	45	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	13	2000	8	11	[20]
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	9	2000	11	9	[34]
			2004	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	10	2000	40	32	[36]
			2004	36	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	8	2000	26	17	[45]
			2004	24	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	3	2000	30	31	[20]
			2004	29	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

WI Wisconsin

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,364,149	1,307,986	–56,163	–4%
Children ages 3–5	209,440	201,915	–7,525	–4%
Children under age 3	203,416	203,618	202	0%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	7%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	6%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	86%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	8%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$56,100	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	34%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	45%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	62%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	4%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	33%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	16%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	23%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	24%	32%

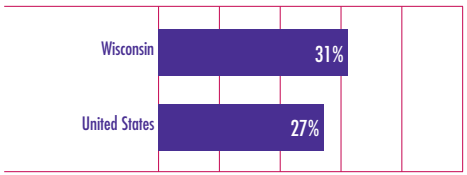
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	16%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	66%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	7%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	18%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	130,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

Wisconsin

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	5	2000	6.5	7.6	13
			2003	6.8	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	2	2000	6.6	6.9	20
			2003	6.5	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	0	2000	20	22	16
			2003	20	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	6	2000	66	67	24
			2003	70	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	11	2000	35	48	10
			2003	31	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	17	2000	6	11	20
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	17	2000	6	9	12
			2004	7	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	11	2000	27	32	14
			2004	30	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	17	2000	12	17	14
			2004	14	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	0	2000	28	31	16
			2004	28	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

WY Wyoming

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	127,836	116,932	–10,904	–9%
Children ages 3–5	18,539	17,759	–780	–4%
Children under age 3	18,474	19,081	607	3%

Immigrant and Intergenerational Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in immigrant families: 2003	5%	20%
Grandchildren in the care of grandparents: 2004	3%	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2003	12%	11%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2004	85%	84%
Children affected by asthma: 2003	6%	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2004	$52,000	$50,800
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	37%	40%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	47%	35%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2004	47%	62%
Children in low-income households where no adults work: 2004	2%	5%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	29%	38%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	13%	21%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 2005	19%	29%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2005	24%	32%

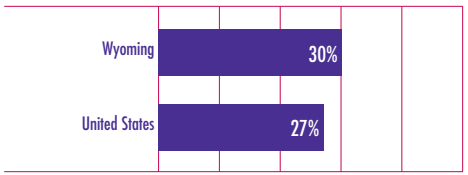
Economic Conditions of Young Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Poverty rate for children under age 6: 2004	20%	21%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2004	59%	59%
Children under age 6 with no parent in the labor force: 2004	8%	10%
Children under age 6 in working-poor families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004	24%	21%

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care

Number of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003	11,000

Percent of children under age 6 in family-based child care: 2003



Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 174, or visit www.kidscount.org for detailed information.

States listed by Overall Rank

NH VT CT MN IA UT NJ NE ND MA ME KS WI SD OR PA WA CA VA ID HI NY MD IL CO OH MI **WY** DE MO RI IN FL MT AK NV AZ WV TX OK NC KY AL GA AR TN SC NM LA MS

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WY

Wyoming

Key Indicators		Percent Change Over Time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	STATE	NATIONAL	National Rank (*National Rank is based on most recent available data*)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2003	7	2000	8.3	7.6	[39]
			2003	8.9	7.9	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2003	13	2000	6.7	6.9	[15]
			2003	5.8	6.9	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2003	37	2000	27	22	[49]
			2003	37	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2003	5	2000	81	67	[41]
			2003	85	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2003	2	2000	42	48	[29]
			2003	41	42	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	30	2000	10	11	[20]
			2004	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2004	0	2000	6	9	[5]
			2004	6	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2004	3	2000	33	32	[19]
			2004	32	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2004	7	2000	15	17	[14]
			2004	14	18	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2004	8	2000	25	31	[12]
			2004	27	31	

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

EAR IT

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Multi-Year State Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

This Appendix provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators used to rank states for each year since 2000. Data are available for 2004 for some measures, but only through 2003 for others. The raw data behind the most recent rate are also provided. In addition, this table provides the state's rank by indicator for each year. Raw data based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Indicators		USA				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	324,064 births				
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	28,025 deaths				
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	11,919 deaths				
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	13,595 deaths				
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	414,580 births				
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	1,138,000 teens				
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	1,291,000 teens				
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	24,353,000 children				
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	18
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	13,245,000 children				
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	21,361,000 children				

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

AL

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
9.7	9.6	9.9	10.0	N.A.
47	47	46	47	N.A.
5,923 births				
9.4	9.4	9.1	8.7	N.A.
49	47	45	45	N.A.
519 deaths				
27	30	29	27	N.A.
39	44	44	42	N.A.
229 deaths				
92	93	100	89	N.A.
45	48	46	44	N.A.
282 deaths				
61	56	55	52	N.A.
42	39	42	40	N.A.
8,095 births				
13	12	15	10	7
40	41	49	39	20
15,000 teens				
12	12	13	11	8
43	44	49	39	18
18,000 teens				
35	35	37	35	36
40	42	44	36	36
387,000 children				
21	23	24	24	23
42	46	46	44	42
249,000 children				
35	37	35	36	36
44	47	45	45	43
371,000 children				

AK

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	N.A.
1	2	1	1	N.A.
600 births				
6.8	8.1	5.5	7.0	N.A.
24	39	7	28	N.A.
71 deaths				
32	34	29	38	N.A.
45	49	44	50	N.A.
56 deaths				
142	97	76	105	N.A.
50	49	34	50	N.A.
60 deaths				
49	41	40	39	N.A.
32	24	25	24	N.A.
1,051 births				
8	10	6	10	5
12	30	5	39	7
2,000 teens				
8	12	10	13	12
20	44	35	48	46
5,000 teens				
49	41	41	40	40
50	50	50	48	49
74,000 children				
13	9	10	14	11
12	2	2	16	3
21,000 children				
30	29	26	30	30
24	25	10	25	25
54,000 children				

AZ

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.0	7.0	6.8	7.1	N.A.
18	17	14	17	N.A.
6,414 births				
6.7	6.9	6.4	6.5	N.A.
22	25	19	20	N.A.
593 deaths				
26	29	24	24	N.A.
38	42	34	30	N.A.
292 deaths				
79	88	86	80	N.A.
37	42	40	35	N.A.
310 deaths				
68	64	61	61	N.A.
48	48	47	47	N.A.
11,554 births				
18	14	12	12	11
50	45	43	49	45
31,000 teens				
13	11	11	11	10
47	38	41	39	34
30,000 teens				
31	32	34	36	34
23	30	30	41	27
522,000 children				
23	19	20	21	20
45	36	37	41	34
307,000 children				
33	34	31	35	31
36	41	33	43	29
443,000 children				

AR

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8.6	8.8	8.6	8.9	N.A.
41	41	38	39	N.A.
3,348 births				
8.4	8.3	8.3	8.7	N.A.
40	41	41	45	N.A.
327 deaths				
33	30	30	27	N.A.
47	44	46	42	N.A.
143 deaths				
94	92	94	84	N.A.
46	47	42	40	N.A.
164 deaths				
66	62	60	59	N.A.
46	46	46	46	N.A.
5,585 births				
12	7	10	6	7
37	7	33	10	20
10,000 teens				
12	10	10	9	8
43	29	35	29	18
11,000 teens				
33	34	35	37	38
32	39	36	44	45
251,000 children				
25	21	22	24	26
46	43	43	44	47
169,000 children				
34	31	30	33	38
42	33	28	37	45
228,000 children				

CA

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	N.A.
8	7	9	10	N.A.
35,628 births				
5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	N.A.
5	5	7	7	N.A.
2,820 deaths				
20	18	18	19	N.A.
12	9	9	11	N.A.
1,396 deaths				
53	58	58	61	N.A.
9	11	10	15	N.A.
1,539 deaths				
47	44	41	40	N.A.
28	28	28	27	N.A.
49,339 births				
10	10	8	7	6
22	30	18	15	13
123,000 teens				
8	10	8	8	8
20	29	22	16	18
151,000 teens				
35	35	36	35	36
40	42	42	36	36
3,475,000 children				
20	18	19	19	19
40	33	34	34	30
1,777,000 children				
30	31	30	30	29
24	33	28	25	20
2,634,000 children				

CO

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8.4	8.5	8.9	9.0	N.A.
40	39	40	41	N.A.
6,224 births				
6.2	5.8	6.1	6.1	N.A.
13	10	15	18	N.A.
420 deaths				
22	22	21	21	N.A.
22	21	19	20	N.A.
184 deaths				
60	71	74	66	N.A.
12	30	30	21	N.A.
208 deaths				
51	47	47	44	N.A.
35	33	36	34	N.A.
6,700 births				
11	14	11	7	8
30	45	39	15	32
18,000 teens				
6	9	8	9	9
6	22	22	29	27
21,000 teens				
34	27	29	31	31
35	12	11	20	16
360,000 children				
10	13	12	13	15
3	11	8	13	18
167,000 children				
26	26	26	27	26
15	11	10	10	9
288,000 children				

Appendix 1

Multi-Year State Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		USA					CT					DE					DC				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	N.A.	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	N.A.	8.6	9.3	9.9	9.4	N.A.	11.9	12.1	11.6	10.9	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	22	21	23	19	N.A.	41	46	46	45	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	324,064 births					3,218 births					1,068 births					833 births				
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	N.A.	6.6	6.1	6.5	5.4	N.A.	9.2	10.7	8.7	9.4	N.A.	12.0	10.6	11.3	10.5	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	19	16	21	8	N.A.	48	50	43	49	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	28,025 deaths					230 deaths					107 deaths					80 deaths				
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	N.A.	15	14	13	14	N.A.	27	22	27	14	N.A.	31	33	23	27	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	3	1	2	3	N.A.	39	21	42	3	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	11,919 deaths					94 deaths					22 deaths					23 deaths				
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	N.A.	47	54	48	40	N.A.	74	70	65	76	N.A.	108	149	168	151	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	3	9	5	1	N.A.	28	28	19	32	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	13,595 deaths					94 deaths					42 deaths					41 deaths				
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	N.A.	31	28	26	25	N.A.	48	47	46	45	N.A.	53	64	69	60	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	7	6	5	4	N.A.	30	33	34	35	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2003 raw data	414,580 births					2,840 births					1,206 births					838 births				
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	11	7	6	8	4	12	12	10	7	8	13	14	12	6	10
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	30	7	5	30	3	37	41	33	15	32	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	1,138,000 teens					7,000 teens					3,000 teens					1,000 teens				
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	8	9	10	7	6	7	12	14	11	10	13
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	20	7	10	11	18	26	29	10	6	12	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	1,291,000 teens					13,000 teens					3,000 teens					2,000 teens				
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	26	25	28	28	27	25	26	30	29	30	44	49	49	54	52
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8	7	7	13	5	6	9	15	15	14	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	24,353,000 children					228,000 children					58,000 children					56,000 children				
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	11	10	10	11	10	12	14	11	12	14	30	32	28	36	34
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7	4	2	4	1	8	16	5	5	14	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	13,245,000 children					87,000 children					26,000 children					36,000 children				
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	27	26	27	29	27	35	32	34	33	35	65	67	62	63	68
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	16	11	15	19	12	44	37	42	37	41	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2004 raw data	21,361,000 children					214,000 children					63,000 children					66,000 children				

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

FL

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8.0	8.2	8.4	8.5	N.A.
35	36	36	33	N.A.
18,007 births				
7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	N.A.
27	29	32	32	N.A.
1,583 deaths				
24	23	22	21	N.A.
30	29	23	20	N.A.
653 deaths				
73	68	68	70	N.A.
26	25	23	24	N.A.
775 deaths				
51	48	44	43	N.A.
35	36	31	31	N.A.
22,770 births				
12	11	9	8	8
37	37	30	30	32
70,000 teens				
8	9	8	8	9
20	22	22	16	27
74,000 teens				
34	31	33	33	32
35	27	26	28	19
1,276,000 children				
19	17	19	19	18
35	32	34	34	27
689,000 children				
36	34	35	36	36
47	41	45	45	43
1,349,000 children				

GA

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	N.A.
41	41	40	41	N.A.
12,205 births				
8.5	8.6	8.9	8.5	N.A.
41	43	44	43	N.A.
1,151 deaths				
25	27	23	23	N.A.
33	39	26	29	N.A.
414 deaths				
76	78	70	74	N.A.
30	36	25	30	N.A.
456 deaths				
63	60	56	53	N.A.
44	45	43	41	N.A.
15,864 births				
16	14	13	11	12
46	45	47	45	48
53,000 teens				
14	11	11	11	11
48	38	41	39	42
49,000 teens				
32	29	32	31	35
29	18	22	20	29
793,000 children				
18	16	18	19	21
33	29	33	34	36
484,000 children				
36	34	34	34	35
47	41	42	42	41
756,000 children				

HI

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	N.A.
25	35	34	36	N.A.
1,554 births				
8.1	6.2	7.3	7.5	N.A.
37	18	29	32	N.A.
136 deaths				
15	16	17	18	N.A.
3	5	6	9	N.A.
41 deaths				
41	50	42	54	N.A.
2	4	2	8	N.A.
46 deaths				
46	42	38	37	N.A.
25	26	21	23	N.A.
1,502 births				
5	8	8	5	4
2	14	18	4	3
2,000 teens				
10	13	12	13	10
32	48	45	48	34
6,000 teens				
41	33	35	33	36
49	33	36	28	36
106,000 children				
13	14	14	15	14
12	16	12	23	14
42,000 children				
24	27	29	32	28
6	16	21	33	16
78,000 children				

ID

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6.7	6.4	6.1	6.5	N.A.
15	9	4	6	N.A.
1,413 births				
7.5	6.2	6.1	6.3	N.A.
32	18	15	19	N.A.
138 deaths				
22	25	23	26	N.A.
22	36	26	41	N.A.
74 deaths				
63	88	74	72	N.A.
16	42	30	27	N.A.
78 deaths				
43	41	39	39	N.A.
23	24	24	24	N.A.
2,075 births				
10	10	9	7	6
22	30	30	15	13
5,000 teens				
11	10	10	8	7
35	29	35	16	12
6,000 teens				
30	33	32	35	36
19	33	22	36	36
133,000 children				
14	15	16	18	20
19	22	24	30	34
71,000 children				
22	24	20	20	23
3	6	2	2	2
81,000 children				

IL

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	N.A.
31	32	32	31	N.A.
15,081 births				
8.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	N.A.
41	36	30	35	N.A.
1,412 deaths				
20	22	20	19	N.A.
12	21	13	11	N.A.
474 deaths				
68	68	65	68	N.A.
23	25	19	23	N.A.
599 deaths				
48	46	42	40	N.A.
30	30	29	27	N.A.
17,405 births				
9	10	8	8	6
17	30	18	30	13
41,000 teens				
9	9	7	8	8
26	22	10	16	18
52,000 teens				
29	31	31	32	32
17	27	21	25	19
1,020,000 children				
15	15	16	16	17
24	22	24	25	23
535,000 children				
31	30	29	29	28
29	29	21	19	16
855,000 children				

IN

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.4	7.6	7.6	7.9	N.A.
22	22	21	22	N.A.
6,767 births				
7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	N.A.
36	34	36	34	N.A.
661 deaths				
25	22	22	20	N.A.
33	21	23	16	N.A.
254 deaths				
76	74	73	63	N.A.
30	33	28	19	N.A.
277 deaths				
49	47	45	43	N.A.
32	33	33	31	N.A.
9,378 births				
13	14	13	11	13
40	45	47	45	50
40,000 teens				
10	8	9	8	10
32	14	30	16	34
31,000 teens				
27	27	30	30	33
11	12	15	17	25
519,000 children				
14	13	15	14	15
19	11	20	16	18
234,000 children				
29	29	31	29	28
21	25	33	19	16
421,000 children				

Appendix 1

Multi-Year State Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		USA					IA					KS					KY				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	N.A.	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.6	N.A.	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.4	N.A.	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	5	9	12	10	N.A.	17	17	16	18	N.A.	37	37	38	38	N.A.
	2003 raw data	324,064 births					2,512 births					2,908 births					4,809 births				
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	N.A.	6.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	N.A.	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.6	N.A.	7.2	5.9	7.2	6.9	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	17	8	5	10	N.A.	24	31	27	22	N.A.	29	13	28	27	N.A.
	2003 raw data	28,025 deaths					215 deaths					262 deaths					381 deaths				
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	N.A.	22	23	21	22	N.A.	25	24	25	24	N.A.	23	28	25	25	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	22	29	19	26	N.A.	33	33	38	30	N.A.	27	40	38	36	N.A.
	2003 raw data	11,919 deaths					117 deaths					126 deaths					196 deaths				
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	N.A.	77	59	57	58	N.A.	78	80	70	71	N.A.	82	73	85	75	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	33	14	8	13	N.A.	35	38	25	26	N.A.	39	31	39	31	N.A.
	2003 raw data	13,595 deaths					122 deaths					145 deaths					210 deaths				
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	N.A.	34	33	32	32	N.A.	46	44	43	41	N.A.	55	52	51	50	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	10	10	10	13	N.A.	25	28	30	29	N.A.	37	37	37	38	N.A.
	2003 raw data	414,580 births					3,296 births					4,100 births					6,752 births				
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	5	4	5	7	3	10	7	7	5	7	10	10	11	9	10
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2	1	3	15	1	22	7	9	4	20	22	30	39	37	41
	2004 raw data	1,138,000 teens					5,000 teens					10,000 teens					20,000 teens				
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	5	7	5	6	7	7	8	6	12	11	12	12	11
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	6	2	2	11	3	6	7	10	16	5	43	38	45	46	42
	2004 raw data	1,291,000 teens					7,000 teens					8,000 teens					22,000 teens				
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	23	24	28	26	25	22	23	29	27	27	34	33	35	39	38
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	3	3	7	4	2	2	2	11	7	5	35	33	36	46	45
	2004 raw data	24,353,000 children					168,000 children					183,000 children					367,000 children				
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	13	13	14	12	12	12	13	16	14	12	22	19	21	24	25
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	12	11	12	5	6	8	11	24	16	6	43	36	41	44	46
	2004 raw data	13,245,000 children					83,000 children					84,000 children					240,000 children				
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	25	25	26	25	24	27	25	26	27	24	30	27	30	30	30
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	9	9	10	7	4	16	9	10	10	4	24	16	28	25	25
	2004 raw data	21,361,000 children					159,000 children					157,000 children					278,000 children				

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

LA

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	N.A.
49	49	49	49	N.A.
6,944 births				
9.0	9.8	10.3	9.3	N.A.
46	48	49	47	N.A.
606 deaths				
32	33	35	28	N.A.
45	47	49	44	N.A.
252 deaths				
85	97	100	96	N.A.
40	49	46	47	N.A.
332 deaths				
62	59	58	56	N.A.
43	44	44	44	N.A.
9,519 births				
11	11	12	12	10
30	37	43	49	41
27,000 teens				
15	12	13	14	13
49	44	49	50	50
33,000 teens				
39	39	39	40	40
47	47	48	48	49
466,000 children				
27	27	27	30	30
50	50	48	50	49
343,000 children				
40	40	42	43	44
49	49	49	49	50
465,000 children				

ME

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	N.A.
4	5	5	6	N.A.
904 births				
4.9	6.1	4.4	4.9	N.A.
2	16	1	4	N.A.
68 deaths				
21	16	20	21	N.A.
19	5	13	20	N.A.
45 deaths				
63	65	58	53	N.A.
16	21	10	6	N.A.
50 deaths				
29	27	25	25	N.A.
5	4	4	4	N.A.
1,133 births				
5	7	8	7	5
2	7	18	15	7
3,000 teens				
4	7	10	5	7
1	7	35	4	12
5,000 teens				
34	29	33	31	32
35	18	26	20	19
91,000 children				
12	11	16	13	17
8	5	24	13	23
47,000 children				
24	26	29	27	33
6	11	21	10	34
87,000 children				

MD

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	N.A.
41	44	42	44	N.A.
6,782 births				
7.6	8.1	7.5	8.2	N.A.
33	39	32	40	N.A.
617 deaths				
21	22	20	20	N.A.
19	21	13	16	N.A.
210 deaths				
71	73	73	77	N.A.
24	31	28	34	N.A.
299 deaths				
41	38	35	33	N.A.
20	17	14	15	N.A.
6,274 births				
11	9	8	6	7
30	23	18	10	20
21,000 teens				
9	9	7	8	7
26	22	10	16	12
21,000 teens				
28	24	28	27	28
14	3	7	7	8
388,000 children				
13	11	11	10	11
12	5	5	3	3
155,000 children				
33	30	32	33	33
36	29	36	37	34
427,000 children				

MA

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	N.A.
19	19	19	20	N.A.
6,095 births				
4.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	N.A.
1	3	3	3	N.A.
388 deaths				
15	15	15	13	N.A.
3	3	4	2	N.A.
149 deaths				
40	43	42	51	N.A.
1	1	2	5	N.A.
210 deaths				
26	25	23	23	N.A.
3	3	2	3	N.A.
4,643 births				
8	5	6	5	8
12	2	5	4	32
21,000 teens				
6	5	5	8	9
6	4	2	16	27
25,000 teens				
31	28	30	31	31
23	16	15	20	16
451,000 children				
14	12	12	12	13
19	9	8	5	10
180,000 children				
29	28	28	28	29
21	20	17	16	20
400,000 children				

MI

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	N.A.
31	32	27	29	N.A.
10,706 births				
8.2	8.0	8.1	8.5	N.A.
39	38	38	43	N.A.
1,119 deaths				
22	22	22	21	N.A.
22	21	23	20	N.A.
418 deaths				
64	62	63	55	N.A.
18	19	17	10	N.A.
401 deaths				
40	38	35	34	N.A.
19	17	14	16	N.A.
12,223 births				
10	8	7	6	7
22	14	9	10	20
38,000 teens				
9	8	6	7	8
26	14	5	11	18
44,000 teens				
31	31	34	34	34
23	27	30	35	27
855,000 children				
14	15	16	16	18
19	22	24	25	27
439,000 children				
32	31	30	30	31
32	33	28	25	29
735,000 children				

MN

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	N.A.
5	7	5	4	N.A.
4,374 births				
5.6	5.3	5.4	4.6	N.A.
7	4	6	2	N.A.
324 deaths				
18	17	23	18	N.A.
9	7	26	9	N.A.
168 deaths				
52	50	57	59	N.A.
6	4	8	14	N.A.
222 deaths				
30	28	27	27	N.A.
6	6	6	7	N.A.
4,898 births				
7	5	5	7	5
9	2	3	15	7
13,000 teens				
4	4	5	4	6
1	2	2	1	5
17,000 teens				
23	26	26	26	29
3	9	4	4	11
363,000 children				
9	11	12	9	11
2	5	8	2	3
130,000 children				
21	24	24	23	24
1	6	5	5	4
280,000 children				

Appendix 1

Multi-Year State Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		USA					MS					MO					MT				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	N.A.	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.4	N.A.	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.0	N.A.	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	50	50	50	50	N.A.	27	22	27	25	N.A.	8	16	14	13	N.A.
	2003 raw data	324,064 births					4,846 births					6,169 births					776 births				
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	N.A.	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.7	N.A.	7.2	7.4	8.5	7.9	N.A.	6.1	6.7	7.5	6.8	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	50	49	49	50	N.A.	29	31	42	39	N.A.	12	22	32	26	N.A.
	2003 raw data	28,025 deaths					455 deaths					610 deaths					78 deaths				
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	N.A.	37	35	37	33	N.A.	27	24	25	24	N.A.	33	28	23	24	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	50	50	50	47	N.A.	39	33	38	30	N.A.	47	40	26	30	N.A.
	2003 raw data	11,919 deaths					197 deaths					255 deaths					39 deaths				
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	N.A.	103	89	100	89	N.A.	90	91	83	73	N.A.	98	50	100	104	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	49	44	46	44	N.A.	43	46	38	29	N.A.	47	4	46	49	N.A.
	2003 raw data	13,595 deaths					194 deaths					302 deaths					74 deaths				
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	N.A.	70	67	65	63	N.A.	49	46	44	43	N.A.	37	36	36	35	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	50	50	50	48	N.A.	32	30	31	31	N.A.	14	13	16	18	N.A.
	2003 raw data	414,580 births					6,625 births					8,670 births					1,205 births				
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	15	15	12	11	10	11	12	10	8	7	7	7	8	10	9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	45	50	43	45	41	30	41	33	30	20	9	7	18	39	37
	2004 raw data	1,138,000 teens					16,000 teens					21,000 teens					5,000 teens				
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	11	13	10	12	12	9	10	9	8	10	7	10	10	10	12
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	48	35	46	46	26	29	30	16	34	13	29	35	34	46
	2004 raw data	1,291,000 teens					20,000 teens					28,000 teens					6,000 teens				
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	36	40	40	41	39	31	30	29	29	31	30	38	35	32	33
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	44	49	49	50	48	23	23	11	15	16	19	46	36	25	25
	2004 raw data	24,353,000 children					292,000 children					423,000 children					68,000 children				
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	26	26	29	29	31	16	16	17	16	16	17	20	20	18	19
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	47	49	50	49	50	28	29	29	25	21	32	39	37	30	30
	2004 raw data	13,245,000 children					228,000 children					220,000 children					39,000 children				
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	43	42	44	44	42	32	30	29	30	31	25	27	25	28	27
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	50	50	50	50	49	32	29	21	25	29	9	16	8	16	12
	2004 raw data	21,361,000 children					290,000 children					408,000 children					52,000 children				

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

NE

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6.8	6.6	7.2	6.9	N.A.
16	14	17	15	N.A.
1,792 births				
7.3	6.8	7.0	5.4	N.A.
31	23	25	8	N.A.
141 deaths				
22	23	23	25	N.A.
22	29	26	36	N.A.
84 deaths				
73	68	72	61	N.A.
26	25	27	15	N.A.
80 deaths				
38	37	37	36	N.A.
15	16	18	21	N.A.
2,304 births				
6	7	7	7	6
5	7	9	15	13
5,000 teens				
5	8	6	7	6
4	14	5	11	5
5,000 teens				
25	24	23	23	24
6	3	1	1	1
106,000 children				
10	14	14	13	13
3	16	12	13	10
56,000 children				
24	24	24	21	23
6	6	5	3	2
95,000 children				

NV

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.2	7.6	7.5	8.1	N.A.
20	22	19	26	N.A.
2,716 births				
6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	N.A.
17	9	13	13	N.A.
192 deaths				
23	22	19	19	N.A.
27	21	10	11	N.A.
88 deaths				
75	61	77	87	N.A.
29	17	35	43	N.A.
127 deaths				
63	56	54	53	N.A.
44	39	40	41	N.A.
3,723 births				
16	10	12	10	11
46	30	43	39	45
12,000 teens				
16	13	11	11	11
50	48	41	39	42
13,000 teens				
30	29	34	30	36
19	18	30	17	36
214,000 children				
13	15	17	15	19
12	22	29	23	30
111,000 children				
33	28	31	32	31
36	20	33	33	29
177,000 children				

NH

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	N.A.
11	13	5	4	N.A.
895 births				
5.7	3.8	5.0	4.0	N.A.
9	1	4	1	N.A.
57 deaths				
14	20	12	12	N.A.
2	16	1	1	N.A.
28 deaths				
55	59	34	46	N.A.
10	14	1	3	N.A.
43 deaths				
23	21	20	18	N.A.
1	1	1	1	N.A.
825 births				
9	5	7	7	7
17	2	9	15	20
5,000 teens				
5	3	6	6	4
4	1	5	6	1
3,000 teens				
24	24	24	27	29
5	3	2	7	11
87,000 children				
6	7	8	8	10
1	1	1	1	1
29,000 children				
25	23	23	26	26
9	4	3	9	9
74,000 children				

NJ

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	N.A.
28	28	27	26	N.A.
9,498 births				
6.3	6.5	5.7	5.7	N.A.
14	21	10	13	N.A.
661 deaths				
15	14	17	15	N.A.
3	1	6	6	N.A.
254 deaths				
48	44	47	42	N.A.
5	2	4	2	N.A.
242 deaths				
32	29	27	26	N.A.
8	8	6	6	N.A.
7,141 births				
8	5	4	4	5
12	2	2	1	7
22,000 teens				
7	6	7	5	7
13	5	10	4	12
30,000 teens				
26	27	29	27	28
8	12	11	7	8
595,000 children				
10	11	11	12	12
3	5	5	5	6
251,000 children				
25	26	26	27	25
9	11	10	10	8
520,000 children				

NM

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8.0	7.9	8.0	8.5	N.A.
35	28	27	33	N.A.
2,346 births				
6.6	6.4	6.3	5.8	N.A.
19	20	17	15	N.A.
160 deaths				
20	25	24	29	N.A.
12	36	34	45	N.A.
112 deaths				
99	74	94	97	N.A.
48	33	42	48	N.A.
144 deaths				
66	63	62	63	N.A.
46	47	48	48	N.A.
4,524 births				
16	9	15	10	12
46	23	49	39	48
14,000 teens				
11	11	12	10	12
35	38	45	34	46
13,000 teens				
38	35	38	39	37
46	42	45	46	43
181,000 children				
26	24	27	26	28
47	48	48	48	48
134,000 children				
33	35	39	37	38
36	45	48	47	45
173,000 children				

NY

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	N.A.
28	26	24	22	N.A.
19,985 births				
6.4	5.8	6.0	6.0	N.A.
16	10	13	17	N.A.
1,533 deaths				
17	18	17	16	N.A.
7	9	6	7	N.A.
579 deaths				
47	52	49	48	N.A.
3	7	6	4	N.A.
611 deaths				
33	32	29	28	N.A.
9	9	9	9	N.A.
17,624 births				
9	9	8	7	8
17	23	18	15	32
78,000 teens				
9	10	8	9	9
26	29	22	29	27
87,000 teens				
35	34	34	33	35
40	39	30	28	29
1,590,000 children				
19	19	19	19	21
35	36	34	34	36
926,000 children				
34	35	34	35	34
42	45	42	43	37
1,440,000 children				

Appendix 1

Multi-Year State Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		USA					NC					ND					OH				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	N.A.	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	N.A.	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.5	N.A.	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.3	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	45	43	42	41	N.A.	12	6	5	6	N.A.	31	32	34	31	N.A.
	2003 raw data	324,064 births					10,631 births					517 births					12,477 births				
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	N.A.	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.2	N.A.	8.1	8.8	6.3	7.3	N.A.	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.7	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	44	42	40	40	N.A.	37	45	17	29	N.A.	33	36	37	35	N.A.
	2003 raw data	28,025 deaths					972 deaths					58 deaths					1,159 deaths				
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	N.A.	24	22	23	22	N.A.	19	17	20	25	N.A.	23	19	19	20	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	30	21	26	26	N.A.	10	7	13	36	N.A.	27	14	10	16	N.A.
	2003 raw data	11,919 deaths					358 deaths					28 deaths					446 deaths				
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	N.A.	71	79	75	80	N.A.	52	65	69	85	N.A.	58	58	59	57	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	24	37	33	35	N.A.	6	21	24	41	N.A.	11	11	13	11	N.A.
	2003 raw data	13,595 deaths					446 deaths					41 deaths					464 deaths				
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	N.A.	59	55	52	49	N.A.	27	27	27	27	N.A.	46	43	40	39	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	39	38	38	37	N.A.	4	4	6	7	N.A.	25	27	25	24	N.A.
	2003 raw data	414,580 births					13,174 births					626 births					15,559 births				
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	16	14	10	11	9	3	6	3	4	3	10	8	7	7	6
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	46	45	33	45	37	1	6	1	1	1	22	14	9	15	13
	2004 raw data	1,138,000 teens					34,000 teens					1,000 teens					33,000 teens				
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	9	10	10	4	7	3	6	4	7	8	7	8	8
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	38	30	34	34	1	7	1	6	1	13	14	10	16	18
	2004 raw data	1,291,000 teens					37,000 teens					1,000 teens					44,000 teens				
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	35	33	35	36	35	29	25	26	25	27	30	30	32	32	32
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	40	33	36	41	29	17	7	4	3	5	19	23	22	25	19
	2004 raw data	24,353,000 children					726,000 children					37,000 children					894,000 children				
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	20	21	19	22	15	15	13	14	16	16	16	17	18	18
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	39	41	34	41	24	22	11	16	21	28	29	29	30	27
	2004 raw data	13,245,000 children					455,000 children					21,000 children					498,000 children				
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	33	33	33	33	34	23	23	23	24	24	31	32	33	32	33
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	36	39	39	37	37	4	4	3	6	4	29	37	39	33	34
	2004 raw data	21,361,000 children					669,000 children					31,000 children					873,000 children				

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

OK					OR					PA					RI					SC					SD				
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	N.A.	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.1	N.A.	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	N.A.	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.5	N.A.	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.1	N.A.	6.2	6.4	7.2	6.6	N.A.
25	27	27	21	N.A.	1	1	1	3	N.A.	28	28	32	26	N.A.	20	20	24	33	N.A.	47	47	48	48	N.A.	8	9	17	10	N.A.
3,951 births					2,822 births					11,718 births					1,127 births					5,595 births					732 births				
8.5	7.3	8.1	7.8	N.A.	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.6	N.A.	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	N.A.	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	N.A.	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.3	N.A.	5.5	7.4	6.5	6.7	N.A.
41	29	38	38	N.A.	7	5	11	10	N.A.	28	27	35	29	N.A.	14	23	25	24	N.A.	45	46	47	42	N.A.	6	31	21	24	N.A.
397 deaths					256 deaths					1,070 deaths					88 deaths					463 deaths					74 deaths				
25	31	24	29	N.A.	21	18	21	22	N.A.	20	20	21	19	N.A.	17	15	14	14	N.A.	25	26	27	25	N.A.	35	33	31	36	N.A.
33	46	34	45	N.A.	19	9	19	26	N.A.	12	16	19	11	N.A.	7	3	3	3	N.A.	33	38	42	36	N.A.	49	47	47	48	N.A.
194 deaths					147 deaths					418 deaths					26 deaths					197 deaths					54 deaths				
77	84	80	80	N.A.	66	53	62	57	N.A.	60	65	67	67	N.A.	52	48	52	65	N.A.	86	87	93	82	N.A.	78	66	94	82	N.A.
33	40	37	35	N.A.	19	8	15	11	N.A.	12	21	22	22	N.A.	6	3	7	20	N.A.	41	41	41	38	N.A.	35	24	42	38	N.A.
206 deaths					140 deaths					569 deaths					46 deaths					238 deaths					50 deaths				
60	58	58	56	N.A.	43	40	37	34	N.A.	34	33	32	31	N.A.	34	36	36	31	N.A.	58	56	53	51	N.A.	38	38	38	35	N.A.
41	43	44	44	N.A.	23	22	18	16	N.A.	10	10	10	10	N.A.	10	13	16	10	N.A.	38	39	39	39	N.A.	15	17	21	18	N.A.
6,989 births					4,117 births					12,925 births					1,077 births					7,247 births					1,027 births				
14	13	11	7	6	11	8	6	8	6	7	8	9	8	5	10	9	7	7	9	14	9	11	7	10	8	8	8	7	4
42	44	39	15	13	30	14	5	30	13	9	14	30	30	7	22	23	9	15	37	42	23	39	15	41	12	14	18	15	3
11,000 teens					10,000 teens					32,000 teens					4,000 teens					21,000 teens					2,000 teens				
11	12	7	11	9	10	10	7	9	8	7	8	8	7	6	7	8	6	9	9	12	9	9	8	10	6	6	8	8	5
35	44	10	39	27	32	29	10	29	18	13	14	22	11	5	13	14	5	29	27	43	22	30	16	34	6	5	22	16	3
15,000 teens					14,000 teens					38,000 teens					4,000 teens					21,000 teens					2,000 teens				
33	30	33	33	36	36	37	34	35	35	28	29	32	31	32	34	32	35	33	37	31	33	36	36	35	21	21	24	24	25
32	23	26	28	36	44	45	30	36	29	14	18	22	20	19	35	30	36	28	43	23	33	42	41	29	1	1	2	2	2
310,000 children					297,000 children					892,000 children					90,000 children					353,000 children					47,000 children				
19	20	22	22	21	18	18	17	18	19	15	15	15	16	17	16	18	15	17	21	19	20	20	19	23	14	14	14	14	15
35	39	43	42	36	33	33	29	30	30	24	22	20	25	23	28	33	20	29	36	35	39	37	34	42	19	16	12	16	18
173,000 children					160,000 children					466,000 children					50,000 children					229,000 children					27,000 children				
30	31	32	29	34	32	29	28	28	29	29	29	30	30	30	32	34	33	32	39	35	37	36	38	40	23	21	24	22	27
24	33	36	19	37	32	25	17	16	20	21	25	28	25	25	32	41	39	33	47	44	47	47	48	48	4	2	5	4	12
268,000 children					228,000 children					803,000 children					91,000 children					376,000 children					48,000 children				

Appendix 1

Multi-Year State Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		USA					TN					TX					UT				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	N.A.	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	N.A.	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	N.A.	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	46	45	45	45	N.A.	22	22	22	22	N.A.	14	9	9	6	N.A.
	2003 raw data	324,064 births					7,380 births					29,745 births					3,260 births				
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	N.A.	9.1	8.7	9.4	9.3	N.A.	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.6	N.A.	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.0	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	47	44	48	47	N.A.	9	13	19	22	N.A.	3	2	9	5	N.A.
	2003 raw data	28,025 deaths					730 deaths					2,484 deaths					249 deaths				
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	N.A.	28	23	25	25	N.A.	24	24	23	24	N.A.	20	20	23	21	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	43	29	38	36	N.A.	30	33	26	30	N.A.	12	16	26	20	N.A.
	2003 raw data	11,919 deaths					268 deaths					1,155 deaths					124 deaths				
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	N.A.	90	83	94	76	N.A.	76	70	74	72	N.A.	60	61	65	61	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	43	39	42	32	N.A.	30	28	30	27	N.A.	12	17	19	15	N.A.
	2003 raw data	13,595 deaths					297 deaths					1,196 deaths					119 deaths				
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	N.A.	59	57	54	53	N.A.	69	66	64	63	N.A.	38	38	37	35	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	39	42	40	41	N.A.	49	49	49	48	N.A.	15	17	18	18	N.A.
	2003 raw data	414,580 births					10,198 births					51,091 births					3,307 births				
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	11	10	10	8	11	14	11	10	9	9	6	8	7	6	5
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	30	30	33	30	45	42	37	33	37	37	5	14	9	10	7
	2004 raw data	1,138,000 teens					30,000 teens					116,000 teens					8,000 teens				
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	11	9	9	11	11	11	10	12	10	10	8	7	7	8	6
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	22	30	39	42	35	29	45	34	34	20	7	10	16	5
	2004 raw data	1,291,000 teens					30,000 teens					128,000 teens					9,000 teens				
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	32	34	34	33	35	32	32	33	33	35	26	26	30	26	26
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	29	39	30	28	29	29	30	26	28	29	8	9	15	4	4
	2004 raw data	24,353,000 children					483,000 children					2,194,000 children					192,000 children				
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	20	21	20	20	21	22	21	22	23	23	10	9	14	12	13
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	40	43	37	40	36	43	43	43	43	42	3	2	12	5	10
	2004 raw data	13,245,000 children					286,000 children					1,412,000 children					97,000 children				
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	33	33	32	33	34	31	30	29	30	32	21	17	18	17	17
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	36	39	36	37	37	29	29	21	25	33	1	1	1	1	1
	2004 raw data	21,361,000 children					435,000 children					1,872,000 children					123,000 children				

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

VT

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6.1	5.9	6.4	7.0	N.A.
5	4	9	16	N.A.
460 births				
6.0	5.5	4.4	5.0	N.A.
11	7	1	5	N.A.
33 deaths				
13	19	15	16	N.A.
1	14	4	7	N.A.
17 deaths				
66	58	60	53	N.A.
19	11	14	6	N.A.
24 deaths				
23	24	24	19	N.A.
1	2	3	2	N.A.
419 births				
6	8	8	5	4
5	14	18	4	3
1,000 teens				
7	7	7	4	6
13	7	10	1	5
2,000 teens				
28	30	28	27	28
14	23	7	7	8
38,000 children				
13	15	10	12	12
12	22	2	5	6
15,000 children				
25	26	25	27	26
9	11	8	10	9
34,000 children				

VA

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7.9	7.9	7.9	8.2	N.A.
31	28	24	29	N.A.
8,297 births				
6.9	7.6	7.4	7.7	N.A.
26	35	30	35	N.A.
779 deaths				
20	18	20	21	N.A.
12	9	13	20	N.A.
287 deaths				
67	60	64	62	N.A.
22	16	18	18	N.A.
315 deaths				
41	40	38	36	N.A.
20	22	21	21	N.A.
8,831 births				
9	7	8	5	7
17	7	18	4	20
26,000 teens				
7	8	8	6	8
13	14	22	6	18
30,000 teens				
27	27	27	27	29
11	12	6	7	11
518,000 children				
13	12	14	12	13
12	9	12	5	10
227,000 children				
28	28	28	29	29
18	20	17	19	20
492,000 children				

WA

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	N.A.
1	3	3	1	N.A.
4,843 births				
5.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	N.A.
3	10	11	10	N.A.
451 deaths				
19	18	19	19	N.A.
10	9	10	11	N.A.
219 deaths				
60	56	58	54	N.A.
12	10	10	8	N.A.
239 deaths				
39	36	33	32	N.A.
18	13	13	13	N.A.
6,736 births				
9	9	8	6	7
17	23	18	10	20
23,000 teens				
8	9	8	10	9
20	22	22	34	27
29,000 teens				
31	33	38	35	38
23	33	45	36	45
565,000 children				
16	14	15	14	17
28	16	20	16	23
252,000 children				
28	27	27	29	30
18	16	15	19	25
417,000 children				

WV

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8.3	8.5	9.0	8.6	N.A.
38	39	42	36	N.A.
1,808 births				
7.6	7.2	9.1	7.3	N.A.
33	27	45	29	N.A.
152 deaths				
30	21	24	24	N.A.
44	19	34	30	N.A.
73 deaths				
88	75	103	90	N.A.
42	35	50	46	N.A.
106 deaths				
47	46	46	45	N.A.
28	30	34	35	N.A.
2,544 births				
8	9	8	10	7
12	23	18	39	20
6,000 teens				
11	11	11	11	10
35	38	41	39	34
9,000 teens				
40	39	38	37	36
48	47	45	44	36
140,000 children				
26	23	25	25	24
47	46	47	47	45
93,000 children				
30	28	29	31	29
24	20	21	32	20
107,000 children				

WI

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	N.A.
13	14	12	13	N.A.
4,764 births				
6.6	7.1	6.9	6.5	N.A.
19	26	24	20	N.A.
456 deaths				
20	21	20	20	N.A.
12	19	13	16	N.A.
208 deaths				
66	64	62	70	N.A.
19	20	15	24	N.A.
286 deaths				
35	34	32	31	N.A.
13	12	10	10	N.A.
6,234 births				
6	8	7	4	7
5	14	9	1	20
21,000 teens				
6	7	7	4	7
6	7	10	1	12
20,000 teens				
27	29	30	30	30
11	18	15	17	14
392,000 children				
12	14	14	14	14
8	16	12	16	14
179,000 children				
28	28	28	27	28
18	20	17	10	16
346,000 children				

WY

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8.3	8.3	8.4	8.9	N.A.
38	37	36	39	N.A.
597 births				
6.7	5.9	6.7	5.8	N.A.
22	13	23	15	N.A.
39 deaths				
27	29	34	37	N.A.
39	42	48	49	N.A.
34 deaths				
81	89	77	85	N.A.
38	44	35	41	N.A.
34 deaths				
42	39	40	41	N.A.
22	21	25	29	N.A.
798 births				
10	11	7	5	7
22	37	9	4	20
2,000 teens				
6	8	6	6	6
6	14	5	6	5
2,000 teens				
33	28	30	28	32
32	16	15	13	19
37,000 children				
15	13	14	12	14
24	11	12	5	14
16,000 children				
25	22	29	25	27
9	3	21	7	12
29,000 children				

Appendix 2

Multi-Year State Trend Data for Overall Ranks

The 2006 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the 17th annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, indicators used in the *Data Books* have changed over time, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This Appendix provides Overall Ranks for 2000 through 2004 for each state using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the rank reported in the 2006 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. This Appendix is the best source of information to see whether a particular state improved in ranking over the past few years.

Note that state ranks in 2004 are based on data from 2003 for five measures and data from 2004 for the other five measures. In other words, data for the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Teen Death Rate, and Teen Birth Rate lag one year behind the other measures.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE
2000	48	30	40	46	20	22	11	26
2001	48	38	39	46	22	26	7	37
2002	48	33	43	45	18	22	7	36
2003	48	36	41	44	17	27	11	31
2004	43	35	37	45	18	25	3	29

	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC
2000	21	10	39	1	9	45	24	43
2001	32	13	31	1	5	43	25	45
2002	29	10	34	1	5	47	19	41
2003	34	12	32	1	4	46	22	40
2004	34	8	36	1	7	48	22	41

	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO
2000	35	44	14	25	29	32	6	17	37	49	5	31	8	28	2	50	34
2001	33	42	21	23	29	30	6	15	36	49	8	19	3	27	2	50	34
2002	35	44	23	25	30	31	9	20	39	49	15	27	3	24	2	50	32
2003	35	39	24	16	28	30	9	15	42	49	7	21	6	26	3	50	33
2004	33	44	21	20	24	32	5	12	42	49	11	23	10	27	4	50	30

	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
2000	7	27	41	23	18	15	47	16	42	36	4	3	19	13	38	12	33
2001	10	28	40	20	17	18	44	11	47	35	4	9	16	12	41	14	24
2002	4	26	40	11	21	14	46	17	42	37	8	6	16	13	38	12	28
2003	5	29	38	18	25	20	45	19	43	37	8	2	13	14	47	10	23
2004	9	26	40	15	16	31	47	14	46	39	6	2	19	17	38	13	28

2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 2004 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 months to 35 months. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis (DTP) vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids (DT) vaccine, and diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine; three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; and one or more doses of measles-containing vaccine.
SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Math Level: 2005 is the percentage of 4th grade public school students who did not reach the Basic level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 2005 is the percentage of 4th grade public school students who did not reach the Basic level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Math Level: 2005 is the percentage of 8th grade public school students who did not reach the Basic level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 2005 is the percentage of 8th grade public school students who did not reach the Basic level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: **Death Statistics:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

Children Affected by Asthma: 2003 is the percentage of children under age 18 affected by asthma during the past year, including use of asthma medication, significant health difficulties due to asthma, asthma attacks, or hospitalizations for asthma.
SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Children's Health.

More complete definitions and more detailed listings of data sources are available on the KIDS COUNT website at www.kidscount.org.

Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2004 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In calendar year 2004, a family of two adults and two children were below 50 percent of the poverty level if their annual income fell below $9,579.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children in Immigrant Families: 2003 is the percentage of children who are foreign born or who live with at least one foreign-born parent. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 2002 through 2004. We label these as 2003 estimates because 2003 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children in Low-Income Families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 2004, a family of two adults and two children were considered low income if their annual income fell below $38,314.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children in Low-Income Families That Spend More Than 30% of Their Income on Housing: 2004 is the percentage of children under age 18 in low-income families where the family spent more than 30 percent of their monthly income on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related housing expenses. Low-income families are those with incomes below 200 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In calendar year 2004, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their annual income fell below $38,314.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adults Work: 2004 reflects the percentage of children under age 18 who live in low-income households where no adult worked (full- or part-time) in the 12 months prior to the survey. Low-income households are those whose income is less than 200 percent of the U.S. poverty line. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In calendar year 2004, a family of two adults and two children were considered low income if their annual income fell below $38,314.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children Under Age 6 in Family-Based Child Care: 2003 reflects the number and percentage of children under age 6 who attended family-based child care outside their home on a regular basis during the month prior to the survey.
SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Children's Health.

Children Under Age 6 in Working-Poor Families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2004 measures the percentage of children under age 6 living in families where at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey and the family income was less than twice the federal poverty level, as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In calendar year 2004, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their annual income fell below $38,314.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children Under Age 6 With All Parents in the Labor Force: 2004 is the percentage of children under age 6 living in families where all resident parents are in the civilian labor force. For those children living with one parent, this means that the resident parent is in the civilian labor force. For those children living with two parents, this means that both resident parents are in the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force includes persons who are employed and those who are unemployed, but looking for work.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children Under Age 6 With No Parent in the Labor Force: 2004 is the percentage of children under age 6 living in families where no parent is in the civilian labor force. For those children living with one parent, this means that the resident parent is not in the civilian labor force. For those children living with two parents, this means that neither resident parent is in the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force includes persons who are employed and those who are unemployed, but looking for work.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children Without Health Insurance: 2003 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 2002 through 2004. We label these as 2003 estimates because 2003 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support: 2003 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) who reported receiving child support payments during the calendar year. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 2002 through 2004. We label these as 2003 estimates because 2003 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Grandchildren in the Care of Grandparents: 2004 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where at least one grandparent provides primary care for one or more grandchildren.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Median Income of Families With Children: 2004 is the median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18 (such as nieces or nephews) who are related to the householder and living in the household. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Number of Children: 2000 and 2004 are estimates of the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1, 2000 and 2004, including Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area and their dependents.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State Characteristics Population Estimates File.

Overall Rank for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 2004 (or 2003, depending on the indicator) state numerical values for each of the 10 key indicators into standard scores. We then summed those standard scores to create a total standard score for each of the 50 states. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the total standard score.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 2004 (or 2003, depending on the indicator) data for each of the 10 key indicators with the data for 2000. To calculate percent change, we subtracted the value for 2000 from the value for 2003/2004 and then divided that quantity by the value for 2000. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth.
SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 2004, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $19,157.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own single parent, either in a family or subfamily. In this definition, single-parent families may include cohabiting couples and do not include children living with married stepparents.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means that the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means that neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens" or "Disconnected Youth."
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16–19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Poverty Rate for Children Under Age 6: 2004 is the percentage of children under age 6 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 2004, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $19,157.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than the place of the birth.
SOURCES: **Birth Statistics:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

Teen Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) is the number of deaths from all causes to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.
SOURCES: **Death Statistics:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

Over the past several years, we have developed a set of criteria to select the statistical indicators published in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* for the purposes of measuring change over time and ranking the states. The criteria are designed to meet our twin goals of using only the highest quality data and communicating clearly and concisely. The criteria are described below.

1. The statistical indicator must be from a reliable source. All of the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have already been published or released to the public in some other form before we use them. We work with a small circle of data experts to examine and re-examine the quality of the data used in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* each year.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practice, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies and/or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent for all states. In practice, this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable and may be useful for assessing changes over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the data are likely to be inconsistent across states. Without data for every state, we would not be able to construct an overall composite index of child well-being.

4. The statistical indicator should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education, or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children. This focus reflects our ultimate aim of improving child well-being, regardless of the policies or programs used to achieve this goal.

5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex or esoteric cannot be communicated effectively.

6. The statistical indicators we use must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes over time, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year to track trends in the well-being of children in each state. Therefore, we are reluctant to use data from a one-time survey, even though it may provide good information about kids.

Over the past few years, we have produced several *KIDS COUNT Working Papers* focused on the KIDS COUNT data and methodology. These are available on the KIDS COUNT website at www.kidscount.org. For additional information on characteristics of good indicators of child well-being, see *Indicators of Children's Well-Being*, by Robert M. Hauser, Brett V. Brown, and William R. Posser (Eds.), Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY, 1997.

The KIDS COUNT State Network

The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides funding and technical assistance for a national network of KIDS COUNT projects in every state, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These projects, listed on the following pages, measure and report on the status of children at the state and local levels. They use the data to inform public debates and encourage public action to improve the lives of children.

The state KIDS COUNT projects publish a range of data-driven materials—state data books, special reports, issue briefs, and fact sheets—that help policymakers and citizens identify the needs of children and families and develop appropriate responses to address these needs. Much of the local-level data collected by the state KIDS COUNT grantees is available at www.kidscount.org/cliks.

For more information about the network of state KIDS COUNT grantees, including mailing addresses, please visit www.kidscount.org/contacts.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of UPS, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

kids count

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